The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,424 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1885.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY 1885,
L. Ballaarat ..	4752	900	P. S. Tomlin	14th "
M. Surat	3142	550	C. R. Edwards ..	21st "
L. Indus	3462	500	W. E. Breese	28th "
— Assam	3038	500	S. F. Cole	4th Aug.
L. Rome	5015	1000	G. F. Cates	11th "
M. Malwa	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson...	18th "
L. Carthage ..	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	25th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
NEPAUL	3536 600	J. T. Alderton	10th July
KHEDIVE.....	3880 600	M. de Horne.....	24th July
VERONA	3116 540	A. C. Loggin	7th Aug.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, June 13, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTA LCOMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON via Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route of via Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.
Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.
Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, March 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITA FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
MANILLA	4,500	800	1st Augt. 1885
CHINA	5,000	850	1st Sept. "
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st Oct. "

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and their Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

G. OLCESE,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 6, 1885.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons. H. P.	To sail 1885.
BERENICE.....	C.R. Verona...	3,500 550	2-d Aug.
K. KETHA.....	G. Mahorcich..	4,100 601	2nd Sept.
MEDUSA	R. Ragusin ..	3,500 550	2nd Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

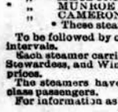
Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H.P.	To sail 1885.
MEDUSA .....G. Ragusin.....		3,503 550	29th July.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, May 18, 1885.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Steamers.	Tons.	Comdrs	About 1885.
CLAN OGILVIE.....	3,000	G. Nelson.....	16th July.
" MURRAY	2,1 0	Worfolk.....	30th "
" FORBES.....	2,500	J. A. Guard...	30th "
" MACDONALD..	2,700	W. Miller.....	10th Aug.
" MUNROE.....	2,200	H. Bottsley	30th "
" CAMERON.....	2,900	J. R. Hewley.	31st "

* These steamers do not carry passengers.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

For information as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th June, 1885.

Rs. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these Watches to the trade.

FINE ARTS.

THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the SIMLA FINE ARTS SOCIETY will open on 26th September 1885. For Prospectus apply to

Lieut. H. E. S. ABBOTT, R. E.,
Hony. Secy. Simla F. A. S., Simla.

H. NOONAN & Co.,
BELLASIS ROAD,
(Opposite the old Byculla Hotel),

HAVE OPENED business as Undertakers and Sculptors, and hope by strict attention and care to give satisfaction to the Public, of whom they would ask a share of their kind patronage.

The business is entirely under European management. Charges, very moderate.

A large assortment of English shrouds on hand.

H. NOONAN & Co.,
Bellasis-road, Byculla, Bombay.

PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND

And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STING and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by chemists all over the world.

Beware of imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazar.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.

ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 5, Poor Market near Jumma Musjid.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 17th July, 1885, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 13th July, at 11 a. m., (unless delayed by non-arrival of the Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on MONDAY, 13th July, at 5 p. m.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 15th July, at 4 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 10th July, 1885. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SCARFS AND TIES.

SELECTED from the first makers only, all of newest designs, guaranteed pure silk and best quality procurable.

THE "BURLINGTON" PIN SCARF, Rich Plain Colored Satin, Black Silk and Satin, Indigo and White Spot Brussels, &c. &c. Each Rs. 2.

THE "LOUNGE" PIN SCARF. Rich Plain Colored Satin, Black Silk and Satin, Colored Satin with Colored Spot, New Grey Jaspers, &c., &c. Each Rs. 2.

THE "JOURDAIN" FOR KNOT OR RING. Rich Plain Colored Satin, Black Silk and Satin, Washing Blue spotted Silk, Grey, striped and fancy mixed Jaspers. Each Rs. 2-0.

THE "ASCOT" FOR PIN, KNOT OR RINGS. Rich Plain Colored and Black Silk. Each Rs. 2-4.

THE "PARK" BOW: Plain Colored Silk and Satin, Indigo and White Spot Brussels. Each Rs. 1-4.

THE "OPERA" BOW: Rich Plain Colored Silk, Black Silk and Satin, Indigo and White Spot Brussels, Grey and Fancy Jaspers, &c., &c. Each Rs. 1-4.

THE "WINDSOR" TIE: Rich Plain Colored Silk, Black Silk and Satin Indigo Twill Washing Silk with spots, &c. &c. Each Rs. 2.

EVENING TIES & BOWS,
All made from the finest Scotch Cambric—

WHITE TIES: All Widths. Each Ans. 8, per doz. Rs. 5-8.

WHITE BOWS: All widths. Each As. 10, per doz. Rs. 7.

WHITE SATIN OXFORD TIES, Each Re. 1-8.

BLACK SILK MESS. TIES in all Widths. from As. 10 to Re. 1-4 each.

BOATING SCARFS AND MUFFLERS.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HOSIERY.

	Per doz. Rs. a.	Rs. a.
COTTON HALF-HOSE—		
Plain Brown .....from	7	8 to 11 0
Fancy Colours..... "	10	8 to 24 0
Fancy Stripes ..... "	9	8 to 20 0
LISLE THREAD HALF-HOSE—		
Plain White ..... "	13	8 to 15 8
Fancy Colours ..... "	16	8 to 25 0
Fancy Stripes ..... "	17	0 to 25 0
THIN MERINO HALF-HOSE—		
Fancy Colours..... "	11	0 to 23 8
Fancy Stripes ..... "	14	8 to 25 0
HAND-KNITTED HALF-HOSE—		
Real Scotch Wool ..... "	16	0

BANIANS.

Fine Gauze, half sleeves..... "	22	8 to 26 0
Elastic Gauze, half sleeves ... "	35	0 to 40 8
Superfine Gauze, half sleeves "	48	0 to 58 8
Silk and Wool, half sleeves ... "	67	0 to 90 0
Stout White Merino, long sleeves ..... "	54	0 to 72 0
Stout Shetland Lambswool, long sleeves ..... "	60	0 to 84 0

DRAWERS AND PANTS.

Gauze Drawers (short)..... "	43	0 to 60 0
Gauze Pants..... "	43	0 to 60 0
Thin Merino Pants (with double seats)..... "	67	0 to 90 0
Stout White Merino Pants ... "	70	0 to 85 0
Stout Shets and Lambswool Pants ..... "	70	0 to 85 0

TURKISH BATH TOWELS AND BLANKETS, LAMBSWOOL CHOLERA BELTS, REAL SCOTCH MAUDS, RAILWAY AND SHIKAR RUGS, etc., etc.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ENGLISH-BUILT CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

A NICE SHAPED fashionable LANDAULETTE, a cee spring canoe shape PHAETON, Derby VICTORIA, canoe shape PHAETON, Stanhope PHAETON, and many other VICTORIAS for sale.

MANOCKJEE COWASJEE,
Coachbuilder.
50, Kalbadevi-road, opposite Post Office.

JOHN FLEMING & Co., BOMBAY,
(London House—Fleming, Wilson & Co.),
HAVE in stock, at present or on the way out,
6 & 8 H.-P. HORIZONTAL FIXED ENGINES,
6, 8, 10 & 12 H.-P. PORTABLE ENGINES,
PORTABLE RAILWAY, 16lbs. STEEL RAILS, with SLEEPERS, &c., complete,
ALL ROUND TIPPING WAGGONS, 30 inch. gauge,
PICKAXES, HOES, and PLATE-LAYERS' BEATERS of highest quality,
STEEL & FILES, by THOS. JOWITT & SONS.
METALLIC FIRE-ENGINES for 16 men,
DOUBLE BARREL LIFT & FORCE PUMPS.
CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS 3, 4, 6 and 8 inch.
MANILA HEMP-COVERED BESSEMER STEEL WIRE ROPE.
WOULDHAM Co.'s PORTLAND CEMENT.
CALVERT'S "CARBOLIC DISINFECTING POWDER
CALVERT'S "SOLUBLE CRESOL."
HORSE-SHOE NAILS, of best Charcoal Swedish Iron.

SUTTON'S SEEDS.
FOR 1885 JUST RECEIVED.

AS AGENTS to Messrs Sutton & Sons of Reading we have just received their this season's Seeds in hermetically sealed boxes, which are sold as under.

Vegetable Seeds	at Rs. 3-12, 7-8, & 15 each.	
Flower "	at "	3-12, 7-8, & 7-8 "

CARTER'S SEEDS.
As special agents to Messrs. Carter & Co., of London, we have just received their fresh Seeds in hermetically sealed boxes which are sold, as under.

Vetetable Seeds	at Rs. 3-0, 6-8, & 12-8.	
Flower "	at "	5-0, 7-8, & 10-0.

CONTINENTAL SEEDS.
These having been first tried in our trial grounds are packed and offered with great confidence. They can be had in any quantity from 1 annas and upwards.

BULBS.

Dahlias finest double .....Rs.	0 11 each.
" single brilliant colors ..... "	0 11 "
American double Tuberoses ..... "	0 3 "

Our descriptive Catalogue of Garden Tools, Lawn Mowers, Garden Pumps, and other Garden sundries can be had post free.

PALEKAR & Co.,
Esplanade Cross-road.
Opposite to St. Xavier's College, Bombay.

SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY AND COMPANY,
REMOVED TO 9, FORBES-STREET, FORT.

ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills imported from Europe and a large and varied stock of ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, CART-WEIGHING MACHINES, COTTON-GINS and OPENERS. ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

New ENGINES and BOILERS now in STOCK.

Eight horizontal high-pressure Engines with expansion valves from 10 to 25 H.P.

Two Boilers, all steel, 22' and 24' by 5'-9" for 80 and 90 lbs. working pressure respectively.

One Lancashire Boiler, all steel, 26' by 6'-6" for 100 lbs. working pressure.

The following engines are very little used, being in perfectly good condition and nearly new.

One Beam Engine by Sir Wm. Fairburn diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 3', complete with spur and pinion.

One horizontal Pumping-Engine, can be worked either as condensing or non-condensing, diam. of cylinder 36" and stroke 4'.

Other second-hand Engines and Boilers of various capacity and pressure also in stock.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR
F. REDDAWAY & Co.'s
PATENT CAMEL-HAIR BELTING and EGYPTIAN COTTON-BELTING, both in stock, of different sizes. The Camel-hair Belting, especially for Main Driving, &c., in Cotton Mills and out-door use, is light, very strong, little stretch, fit for high speeds not influenced by heat or steam, will run in water. The Cotton Belting excellent for hot climates. CHEAP and STRONGER than Leather.
HIGHEST AWARD, SILVER MEDAL
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION 1884.
Sales to date over 3,500,000 feet.
ALSO SOLE AGENTS
FOR
THE UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED
THE STANLEY HERON PATENT ICE-MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES,
JOHN TULLIS'S LEATHER BELTING,
CHEAPEST in the MARKET. Samples may be seen to application.

NOTICES.

BACK BAY BATHS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this Company will be held at the Baths at 5-30 p. m., on FRIDAY next, the 17th instant.

By order of the Board of Honorary Directors,
WILLIAM GREAVES,
Honorary Secretary.

TO BE LET from 1st August next, the upper storied BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill, now in the occupation of Surgeon-Major Arnott. Rent moderate, for further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. 8th July 1885. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a comfortable BUNGALOW in Byculla, next to the McDonald's School, lately painted and thoroughly repaired. Rent only Rs. 100, for further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession for four months, a furnished Bungalow on Camballa Hill, Rent moderate, for further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

MAPPIN AND WEBB'S CELEBRATED CUTLERY AND PLATED WARE.

MESSRS. RICHARD LEMARE and Co., have STOCK of NEW GOODS just arrived for sale at manufacturer's prices. May be inspected at their offices.

7, Hummum-street.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
Established 1782.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted at ruling tariff rates.

JOHN CAMPBELL & Co.,
19, Church-gate-street. Agents.

NEW DICTIONARIES for Civil and Military Officers and students of colleges. Persian and English, Royal 8 vo. sized, 668 pages, containing upwards of 36,000 classic and 4,000 modern Persian words. Price, Rs. 15. Its reverse part English and Persian containing 22,000 English and 30,000 Persian words and idioms of frequent occurrence. Price, Rs. 10. To be had from the compiler Maniur Fazli Ali, Regimental Munshi of the 4th King's Own Regiment, main street, Camp Poona, and his brother Munshi Mohamad Bakar, Secretary to Turkish Consul-General, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay, on cash payment or per V. P. P.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(Limited.)
CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.

INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island of Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS.

FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE PUBLICATIONS.

BOOK OF BOMBAY.—Illustrating the TOPOGRAPHY and HISTORY of BOMBAY and WESTERN INDIA. Cloth bound, Demy 8vo., Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. Price, Re. 1-8; postage, anna 1.

MAP of LOWER EGYPT.—OFFICIAL MAP of the DELTA. Based on the English and French Admiralty Surveys showing RAILWAY STATIONS, TELEGRAPHS, &c., mounted on cloth and rollers. Price, Re. 1.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6-8.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ARBUTHNOT MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN Cloth bound, Rs. 2-8; postage, 4 annas.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY, from BOMBAY to the BOSPHORUS; by GHATTAN GRAND, with map and illustrations. Crown 8 vo. in two volumes. Cloth bound, Rs. 6; postage, 6 annas

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas 8; postage free.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price Re 1 postage, 1 anna.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT by SINA.—A paper on the introduction of representative institutions in India. 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE in INDIA and GOVERNMENT POLICY as exemplified by the history of the Bombay harbour foreshore. Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.

MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL—Proceedings held at Bombay for trial of MAJOR CURRIE and COL. MALCOLMSON. Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

NOTES on a VISIT to SOMNATH, GIRNAR and other places in KATTYWAR. By J. BURGESS, M. R. A. S., F. R. G. S. Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.

ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Queen's Letters Patent and other documents relating to the same. Price, Rs. 3; postage, 1 anna.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, annas 8; postage free.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Issued on the first of every month, containing TIME and FARE TABLES of RAILWAY, STEAM, and DAK COMPANIES, with all information for travellers in India, with COLOURED MAP of INDIA. Annas 8. Postage free.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1884. With photographs of public buildings. Cloth bound, Rs. 5; postage, 4 annas.

CUSTOM HOUSE FORMS.—MANIFEST and all other forms now in use in the Customs Department, printed on HOWARD and JONE'S PAPER, sold at the Custom House and at this office. For price per 100 apply to Manager.

BILLS of LADING Forms as approved by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. Rs. 4-8 per 100.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 8 each.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Tuesday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers with 8 pages Supplement of English news in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers, post free; and Rs. 17, including postage, for the United Kingdom.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY, cheap edition for up-country readers, published twice a week, same size as the *Gazette* Daily. Subscription Rs. 12 per year; postage, Rs. 3.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription, Rs. 12 per year.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

	Cash Price. Rs. a.
GUNPOWDERS—	
PIGOU, WILKS, AND LAWRENCE'S "Alliance" Prize Powder, Nos. 4 and 6 grain, 1 lb. tin ...	2 4
Do. do. per original case of 25 lbs. ...	50 0
CURTIS and HARVEY'S Nos. 2, 3, 5, and 6 (size of grain increases with the number), 1 lb. tin ...	2 4
Do. do. per original case of 25 lbs. ...	50 0
Indents for 4 cases (100 lbs.) "Alliance" Prize Powder carry a discount of 10 per cent. from the above price.	
SHOT—	
WALKER'S BEST QUALITY, Nos. S. S. G., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 ...per bag of 14 lbs.	2 8
NEWCASTLE CHILLED SHOT, best quality, Nos. 1 to 10 ... ... do.	2 8
BULLETS—	
BULLETS, for Enfield Rifles, with boxwood plug and greased patch... ... per 100	3 4
EXPRESS BULLETS, bore '360, '450, '500, '577 ... ... do. 3-0 to	4 8
WADS—	
WHITE CLOTH, for Muzzle loading guns ... ...box of 250	0 12
THICK FELT, for Breech-loading cases, for over powder ... ...bag of ¼ lb.	1 4
WHITE CLOTH, for Breech-loading cases, for over shot ... ...bag of 500	1 4
LUBRICATING CLOTH and JUTE WADS, for '360, '450, '500, and '577 cases ...per box of 100	0 8
LANCASTER'S SHOT CONCENTRATORS, 12 bore... ... ...per box of 250	0 14
CAPS—	
CARTRIDGE, for recapping Central or Pin Fire cases... ... ...box of 500	2 0
Do. for recapping Solid Metal Cases... ... ... "	2 0
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KURRIM KHAN,
Private Secretary to H. H. Aga Ali Shah.

Bombay, 10th July, 1885.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. YEDDO arrived from HULL and ANTWERP are hereby requested to attend Landing for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain DIXON, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing-sheds.

After removal from the landing-sheds the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

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In the matter of the Petition of JAN MAHOMED SOMJI, an Insolvent, and in the matter of GULAM HUSEN JAN MAHOMED, an adjudged Insolvent, both of whom lately traded together in Bombay and Hong Kong under the name and style of GULAM HUSEN JAN MAHOMED and at Calcutta under the name and style of JAN MAHOMED SOMJI.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH WEDNESDAY in the month of July, instant, is appointed for a further hearing in the above matter for the purpose of declaring a first dividend of one and a half per cent. Dated this 8th day of July, 1885.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 9th day of July, 1885.

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ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY, a large shipment of choice Perfumes, Hair Lotions, Brilliantine, Soaps, Tooth-powders, &c., &c., just to hand. BADHAM, FILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

WANTED, an appointment in a native State by a Parsee Medical Graduate, L. R. C. S., of Edinburgh, and L. R. C. P. of London. Has 7 years experience in a Native State. Apply A. B., care of this office.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

ROLLED Iron Shafting, 1" to 6" diameter, with Butler's Patent Friction-al Couplings as exhibited by the Kirkstall Forge Co. at the Calcutta Exhibition.—For sale at Richardson & Cruddas' Metal Mart, Bombay.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the revenue is £630,000 per annum.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6-8.

LADIES' FANS, ALBUMS, large and small sizes, from Re. 1-5 to Rs. 4-8-0 each.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PHOTOGRAPHS! PHOTOGRAPHS!!

IMPORTED direct from the Continent. Artistic Studies from Life, Classical and Mythological Draped Figures, Statuary Secret and Secular Photographs, Portraits of Celebrities. Pretty Woman, English and French Actresses. Selections sent out on approval on receipt of deposit of Rs. 5 and upwards. Price Lists and complete Catalogues post free. Address, Continental Novelty Co., 105, Strand, London, England. The Trade supplied.

NOTICE—No. 2912.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply by contract at Bombay of MISCELLANEOUS MARINE STORES for one year from date of acceptance of offer or until the date of sanction of new contract for the succeeding year, will be received by the Director of the Indian Marine at his Office in the Government Dockyard, Bombay, up to noon of Monday, the 27th July, 1885, after which hour no tender will be received.

2. It is open to tenderers to offer for the whole or any portion of the supply. On the other hand, the Government of India reserve the right of accepting such separate portion or portions of the items tendered as they may think fit. Any Tender containing a conditional clause contrary to this requirement or making stipulations not provided for either in this notice or in the printed Tender form, will be summarily rejected.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Bank of Bombay receipt for the amount to be deposited, or by Government Loan Paper duly endorsed to the Director of the Indian Marine and be sent by registered post. Tenders forwarded in any other way will not be received. Informal Tenders will be rejected, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

4. Printed Tender forms and any information in connection with the contract can be obtained at the Office of the Marine Storekeeper.

5. Tenders to be superscribed "Tender for the Supply of Miscellaneous Marine Stores."

J. HEXT,
Director of the Indian Marine.

I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 10th July, 1885.

No. 2816-85.

NOTICE is hereby given that ASHIBAI, wife of TRICUMJI VELLJI, of Bombay, Hindu, has contracted with Mr. BEG MAHOMED HAJI ABA RAHAMAN to sell unto him the following properties:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of land situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 401 8-9 square yards, and bounded on the north by the land hereinafter thirdly described, on the south by Munjid Bridge-street north, on the east by Argyll-road, and on the west by another property of the said Ashibai, and which said land is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of land situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 396 square yards, and bounded on the north by the land hereinafter thirdly described, on the south by Munjid Bridge-street, north, on the east by Argyle-road, and on the west by the property hereinbefore firstly described, and are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186.

THIRDLY.—All that piece of land situate on the Elphinstone land estate in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 879 39 square yards, and bounded on the north by Coorla-street, by property hereinfirstly and secondly described, on the east by Argyle-road, and on the west by the property of the said Ashibai, and which said land is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186, together with the several buildings, shops, godowns, and all other the messuages and premises standing and erected and built on the said several pieces of land which are assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under Nos. 33, 34, 35, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Ashibai. All persons or persons having any claim against the said premises or any portion thereof by reason of mortgage, sale, gift, trust, inheritance or otherwise are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned as solicitors to the Purchaser at their office No. 20, Esplanade-road, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim.—Dated this 10th day of July, 1885.

PAYNE, GILBERT, & SAYANI,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE OF CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 11th day of July, 1885, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their sale rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Meadows-streets, Fort, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, and in re Amerchund Laljee, trader as cotton merchants and Bankers in Bombay and Kattywar, under the name of Amerchund Laljee, an insolvent, the following:—

1 brougham with horse, harness, &c.
1 small-phaeton with horse, harness, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 10th July, 1885.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY, 41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF BENTWOOD FURNITURE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, No. 41, Meadow-street, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 11th July, sale to commence at 1 p.m., as follows:

A large consignment of Austrian bentwood furniture, consisting of various designs of drawing and dining-room, bed-room and office and rocking chairs.

The above goods will be put up 6 at a time to suit intending purchasers.

A small lot of Meppin and 10 Webbe's plated tea sets, sets of spoons and forks, penknives, razors, musical boxes, tiffin baskets.

SALE OF CELEBRATED DEUTZ GELDERMANN'S CHAMPAGNE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms as follows. To close an account will sell off one box at a time:—

A consignment of the celebrated Deutz and Geldermann's champagne in quart and pint bottles, containing Cabinet of India and good jack champagne.

View on day of sale.

Sample bottles can be had from the undersigned at the auction rate. The above champagne is of the best quality, and will be sold off to the highest bidder to close account also.

A consignment of Aromatic Magon Bitters,
Do. Fortuna Taffel Akvavit,
Do. Karuman Brocudevin.
Do. Finest Copenhagen Kummel.
Do. Real Italian Oil, &c.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 11th July, 1885.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month, including Examination and Insurance. Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horse broken to single and double harness, in the years single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every case of shoeing done.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

ICE MACHINES.

WE beg to inform the public of this Presidency, that we have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for India for the world renown

KROPFF ICE AND COOLING MACHINES

and are fully prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for supplying them with

ONE TO TEN TONS PER DAY.

Machines, which we erect complete and deliver in working order.

To remove any possible doubt about the superiority of these machines over those of other makers, we have erected a 10 tons Machine here, near Grant-road Railroad Station, for the purpose of proving by absolute facts, to intending purchasers of Ice Machines, their superiority, economy, simplicity in working and the PURITY of the CRYSTAL ICE.

For information please apply to

MARTIN COHEN Co.
Sole Agents for India.
15, Forbes-street.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in 1-lb. Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street, London;
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London;
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SONS, Oxford-treet, London;
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co., Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARRIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT.
MASCARINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
INVALID'S PORT WINE
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
Price Rs. 26 Net per dozen Quarts.
THIS WINE HAS NOW MANY IMITATIONS.
See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsules and Labels.

GLENLIVET WHISKY
REGISTERED TRADE MARK—
"GLENLIVET"

GEORGE and JOHN GORDON SMITH, of THE GLENLIVET DISTILLERY, beg to intimate the GLENLIVET" is a district which belongs exclusively to His Grace the Duke of Richmond and Gordon and that their Distillery was the *first* and is now the *only* licensed Distillery in Glenlivet, and they espectfully caution the trade and the public against parties offering other whiskies as "GLENLIVET."

"ANDREW USHER & CO.'S
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY"

The Registered Trade Mark of Messrs. Andrew Usher & Co., Edinburgh, obtained a GOLD MEDAL and FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION. It is a blend of the above and other Whiskies.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY
CUTLER PALMER & CO.

STONE'S LGA LIGHT GRAVITY ALE

Specially brewed to meet the present demand for light Ale
STONE'S BASS' INDIA PALE ALE
(AS HITHERTO SHIPPED)
May be obtained of all the principal dealers in India.

STONE & SON,
9, ST. MILDRED'S COURT, LONDON, E.C.

NOTICES.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & Co.,
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per keg.

Do	F	do.	do.
Do	FF	do.	do.
Do	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	FO	do.	do.
lb. tins		cases of 25 lbs.	per doz. bl.
o.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	A W I American	do.	do.
do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Canniste	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo-street, May 12, 1881. Agents.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION.
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.

ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps .. Rs.

CALENDAR—JULY, 1885.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon	July 12th,	10h. 7m.	a.m.
First Quarter	" 19th,	5h. 11m.	a.m.
Full Moon	" 27th,	7h. 1m.	a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water.		Low Water.	
				H.	M.	H.	M.
Sat. 11	Cricket at the Gymkhana. Marine Court, Judgment, 2 p.m.	5 31	6 39	10	50m 35a	4	50m 40a
Sun. 12	6th Sunday after Trinity.	5 32	6 39	11	34m 29a	4 5	39m 28a
Mon. 13	Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. Lecture, Young Men's Christian Association, 8-30 p.m.	5 32	6 39	— 0	— 17a	5	26m 13a
Tu. 14	English mail expected per s.s. Assam.* Departure of English mail per s.s. Pallaarat, 5 p.m.	5 32	6 39	0 1	20m 0a	6 6	12m 58a
Wed. 15	Town Council, 3 p.m. French Press Co., Meeting, 3 p.m.	5 33	6 39	1 1	9m 42a	6 7	58m 45a
Thr. 16	New Dhurrumsey S. and W. Co., Meeting, Bombay Fire Insurance Co., Meeting, 3-30 p.m.	5 33	6 39	1 2	57m 23a	7 8	45m 35a
Fri. 17	Back Bay Baths Co., Meeting, 5-30 p.m.	5 33	6 38	2 3	46m 5a	8 9	35m 28a

* Left Aden at 10 p.m. on Wednesday, 8th inst.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SIXTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JULY 12.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion Choral. Hymns 185, 109 and 107.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay. Hymns 26 and 215.
Magnificat—Clark Whitfield.
Anthem.—"As panta the hart."—Sphor.
The offertories will be devoted to the poor fund.

Thursday, July 16.

7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Daily—At 6-45 a.m.—Matins. At 4-45 p.m.—Evensong.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.

(Pastor—The Rev. John Forgan.)

11 a.m.—Morning Service.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns 37, 107 and 191.
4 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 290, 217, and 27.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

ST. NICOLAS' CHURCH, PRINCE'S DOCK.

10-30 a.m.—Holy Communion and Sermon.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Service, Celebration of Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 285, 319 and 176.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon. Hymns 238, 254, and 300.

GIRGAUM CHURCH.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 1 & 140.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 208, 108 and 85.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—Mechanics' Institution, B. B. & C. I. Ry., Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s. s. Clan Ogilvie, in the Prince's Dock on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

BENGAL.

A DUAL ARRANGEMENT.—It seems there is to be a sort of dual Chairmanship of the Calcutta Municipality during the absence on leave of Mr. Harrison. Babu Gopal Chunder Mittra, a nominee of Government, with an allowance of Rs. 500 a month, for his additional work; but he is to have the assistance of Mr. O. C. Dutt, himself formerly a Vice-Chairman, who is to be granted a similar allowance.—*Englishman.*

VICEREGAL COUNCIL.—In this week's Council a short Bill was passed amending an error in the Burma Municipal Act of 1884. Mr. Ilbert presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill amending the law relating to carriage of passengers by sea, and Mr. Hope the report of the Committee on the Telegraphs Construction Bill which amends the Telegraph Act of 1876. Leave was obtained by the Legal Member to introduce Bills amending the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Bombay District Police Act, 1867, and the Prisoners Act of 1871. The Council adjourned for a fortnight.

RAILWAY BREAKS AT DARJEELING.—A correspondent of the *Englishman* writes on July 6:—The heavy rain in the Darjeeling district has done considerable damage to the railway, and many landslips have occurred on the line. The passenger traffic is being carried on under very great difficulties, and the goods traffic has been completely stopped for several days. This will probably last for some time, as the slips are such as cannot be easily repaired. The three most important slips are at Tindarea, Gidaphar, and one mile above Kurseong; these will give the company a good deal of trouble. Passengers by the down mail, on the 1st instant, were detained at Tindarea for one night, most of them sleeping in the railway carriages without food or lights; others sought shelter from residents in the neighbourhood. It was even worse on Sunday, the rain continuing to fall in a deluge. The passengers had not only to break the journey, they were obliged to walk for miles to procure shelter of any description. By means of trollies and trains between the slips the mails were forwarded, but did not reach Darjeeling before nine o'clock. The line has never been in such a state since its construction, the downpour still continues, and it is fully expected that more slips will occur in the course of the day.

MADRAS.

ALLEGED FRAUDS AT CUDDAPAH.—We have reason to apprehend that the cause of local self-government has received a severe blow at Cuddapah. The other day two residents of Cuddapah, when making purchases at Messrs. Oakes & Co.'s establishment at Madras, mentioned that they were Municipal Commissioners of Cuddapah. Messrs. Oakes and Co.'s representative remarked that the Municipality seemed to be in a bad way. They asked for an explanation, and were told that for many months the Municipality had owed Messrs. Oakes and Co. a rather large sum, but to every application for Payment the reply was received: "No funds—will pay soon." On returning to Cuddapah they communicated with other Commissioners, and a meeting was held on Saturday, when an investigation into the books revealed matters which necessitated an inquiry, and adjourned. Meanwhile a fire out broke on Monday last, and the Cuddapah Municipal office was burnt to the ground, evidently the work of an incendiary. The papers, it is said, belonging to alleged fraud were all saved, chiefly by the exertions of Inspector Connelly and the police, who did good service in saving the papers, &c. Dr. Iyasawmy was at the fire most of the time and exerted himself strenuously.—*Madras Mail.*

A THOUGHT-READER'S OPINION OF RUSSIA.

MR. STUART CUMBERLAND, a "thought-reader" who has recently returned from a professional tour on the continent of Europe, last evening delivered a lecture at the Marlborough Rooms in Regent-street, in which he discoursed, in the language of the cards of invitation, "upon his personal experiences of the countries visited as having some bearing upon the political situation." Mr. Cumberland has been some time in Russia, and has returned with lively feelings of antagonism towards the Russian character, so far as he is personally concerned, he has apparently little ground of complaint. The reception accorded to him in Russia appears to have been even exceptionally cordial, as shown by his accepting an invitation while there to spend a week in company with Grand Dukes and other great personages, and the intimate relations which he was enabled to keep up during his stay with the elite of the aristocracy. But his urgent patriotism was proof against the blandishments bestowed upon him, and he returns to his native country with a profound sense of the iniquity of Russian statesman and the rottenness of Russian society. Recent events in the political world had conspired to allay public apprehension with regard to the probability of a rupture with Russia, a circumstance which Mr. Cumberland deplored as it resulted in a very meagre attendance at his lecture, and the entire absence of the many prominent members of both houses of Parliament who it seems had expressed an earnest desire to hear Mr. Cumberland's views. Mr. Cumberland informed his hearers that Russia always has two policies, and that Mr. Gladstone is not at all the man to cope with the intrigues which are hatched in St. Petersburg. This he infers partly from the fact that Mr. Gladstone is not disliked in Russia as are the Conservative party, and also because on the occasion when Mr. Cumberland tried an experiment in reading Mr. Gladstone's thoughts. Mr. Gladstone first thought of the number 365 and then changed his mind and thought of 366, thereby indicating infirmity of purpose. He thought Mr. Gladstone one of the most charming men he had ever met, but at the same time a political mesmerist, who had a peculiar way of influencing everybody he came in contact with, lulling the people into slumber, and then "stealing away their rational independence." But whereas Mr. Gladstone had this power over the English people, he was not highly thought of anywhere abroad, at least as far as Mr. Cumberland's observation goes, except in Russia, and also in Italy, where the people are "emotional." With regard to Russian society, Mr. Cumberland spoke at some length upon such matters as are usually touched upon in those descriptions of well-beaten tracks published by modest authors at the solicitation of well-meaning friends. Nobody is rife, it appears, in Russia, and is used towards the highest as well as the lowest functionaries; and Mr. Cumberland even entertained his audience with an account of the manner in which a bank-note is conveyed into the keeping of no less a personage than a Minister of State.

ENGLISH SPORTING NOTES.

CRICKET.

AFTER the unquestionable right of Notts last summer to the title of Champion county, public opinion was greatly in favour of the lace shire being given an opportunity of testing their strength against the rest of the country. Unfortunately the fixture clashed with that between Surrey and Gloucestershire, and thus prevented the appearance of a couple whose claims to play in the England Eleven are indisputable, namely, W. G. Grace and W. Read. A. G. Steel and Peate would have further strengthened the Eleven, which could hardly be called representative. Notts had their best team in the field, H. B. Daft, a son of the veteran R. Daft, being the eleventh man, the rest being all members of last year's team. The good form, displayed by Daft in the match seems to have ensured his obtaining a permanent place in the team, though he has two good rivals in Bean, who was so successful in the Colts matches, and Mr. C. W. Wright, of Cambridge University fame, who was playing for England in the match. Notts going in first made a very good start, thanks to the excellent form displayed by Shrewsbury 36, Scotton 28, Gunn 40, Daft 52, and Selby 47, the whole side being out for 312. The whole of the team, with the exception of Barnes, got into double figures. England made a bad beginning, though Barlow 31 and Bainbridge 29 at one time put some life into the game; but after their dismissal the side collapsed, and all were out for a total of 110, or 202 to the bad. Ulyett 17 and Wright 10 were the only other double-figure scorers. Though in their second attempt their first total was exceeded by 46, there was but a very feeble display of batting on the whole. The steady performance of Barlow and Ulyett brought the score at the former's dismissal for 21 to 77 for three wickets. Wright was soon bowled, and Barnes swept the Yorkshire score to 101, where he lost his partner, who had played well for 40. On Bates being joined by Bainbridge, yet another stand was made, and the sixth wicket fell for 138. It looked as if a single innings defeat could be averted, but Barnes was put on to bowl at this stage, and his failure to score was more than counterbalanced by his destructive bowling. In 13 overs, 9 of which were maidens, he took the remaining wickets at a cost of but 11 runs. O'Brien, who made such a sensation last year, was unable to bat in both innings owing to an injured finger. Notts thus obtained a creditable victory by an innings and 46 runs. Up to this they have not yet met with a reverse, and so appear likely to retain the Championship.

Sussex, thanks to a sensational batting performance by Mr. F. M. Lucas, of Barrow and Cambridge fame, scored a single innings victory over Gloucestershire. The Western county went in first to the wickets, and made an excellent start. W. G. Grace and Gilbert put on 70 runs before the former was dismissed for 28. Gilbert left at 92 after playing a useful innings of 31. But from this point disaster came rapidly, and nine wickets were down for 153. Then Gregg was joined by Bush, and by determined hitting these two put on 74 runs before the former was out for a capital 62. Bush was not out, and the total score amounted to 227. Sussex lost the first wicket at 9; then Lucas and Tester took the score, to 112, when the latter was out for 49. Helped by Ellis 45 and Philipps 38 Lucas raised his side's total to 401, when he was left not out for 215, he did not give a chance till he had scored 158; after that he got two more lives. His partnership with Ellis realised 126 runs. Being only 174 to the bad, it was thought that the county of the Grace would avert a single innings defeat, but they just failed to do so by 3 runs. Pullen, the promising youngster, made a giant attempt, but could not get any one to stay with him. His not out 70 was a very well played innings. Painter 26 and Nicholls 36 were the next best scorers. Grace and Gilbert each had a duck's egg against his name in the score. Sussex won by an innings and 2 runs. Gloucestershire's next encounter was with Middlesex, and when the mail left the match had not been finished. The Metropolitan county had a fairly strong batting eleven in the field, even though Lucas, Lyttelton, Ridley, and Pearson were absent. Gloucestershire were also well represented. Middlesex going in first lost two good wickets for 14 runs, Studd and Webbe being both dismissed without scoring; but O'Brien and Scott put another aspect on the game. By terrific hitting the former scored 54 in wonderfully quick time. Scott went in second wicket down, and carried out his bat for 135. The innings terminated for 308. For Gloucestershire Grace obtained 93, but it seemed as if a follow-on would take place, but Brain, of Oxford University, contributed a timely 45 and the last two wickets also added some runs, and the total was raised to 290, just 58 short. Middlesex fell to pieces on going in again, and could only obtain 119. For Gloucestershire Grace and Gilbert obtained 89 for the first wicket, when the latter was bowled for 35. Townsend followed, and the score stood at 92 for one wicket, Grace not out 50, just before the mail left.

Some more heavy scoring has to be chronicled in the return match between Surrey and Essex, Surrey batting in first obtained 335, towards which total Mr. W. Read contributed a magnificent not out 214, without an absolute chance. Maurice Read 41 and Beaumont 48 were the next best scorers. Essex in return could only obtain 67 and 144, and thus lost the match by an innings and 174 runs.

The return match between Oxford and Lancashire ended in another victory for the Northern University. O'Brien made his first appearance in the Oxford team, but was not very successful. Hornby was an absentee from the Lancashire team. Oxford going in first looked like making a good stand, but the tail proved weak, and after Briggs was put on to bowl the innings was soon closed, as he took five wickets in 8 overs for 11 runs. Brain 20, Coles 25, Key 39, and Page 52 did most of the scoring for the University, whose total amounted to 176. The county made a good beginning. For the loss of but four wickets they very nearly approached the Oxford score. The innings terminated for 271 runs, Barlow 62, Robinson 42, C. P. Lancashire 42, and Watson 57 being the best scorers. At the next venture Oxford could only put on 129. Lancashire obtained the 35 runs required to win for the loss of but one wicket, thus winning the match by nine wickets.

The annual match between Cambridge University and Yorkshire was the occasion of some excellent cricket and tall scoring which, combined with rainy weather on the second day, caused a drawn game. The county of broad acres on the whole so good was the bowling of the light blues that six wickets were lost for 77 runs, Ulyett, Hall, Bates, and Grimshaw between them scoring only 18 runs, the first two being dismissed each for a cypher. Ella Preston's very good cricket helped to bring the total up to 159. Cambridge, though starting fairly well, had lost half the wickets for 84, when Turner and Marchant came to the rescue, and by their useful contributions from the tail, the others carried the score to 198. Yorkshire going in made a long stand, and when the stumps were drawn had lost 7 wickets for 321 runs. Ulyett had to retire hurt when he had obtained 81. Grimshaw played a fine innings of 129 not out. The only other century he has hitherto made in a first-class match is his 115 against Cambridge last year.

The Yorkshire men were next invited by a team from Lancashire. The visitors, thanks to a magnificent display by Hornby, who scored 61 in his old style, obtained 168 in all. Yorkshire sent in Bates and Hall first. The former was run out after a stand made four, but on Hall being partnered by Grimshaw runs came rapidly, and for the next wicket 113 runs were put on, Grimshaw being bowled for 74. Hall after that the Tykes fell to pieces, and the remaining wickets only put on 41 runs, the total being 10 short of Lancashire's. Just before the mail left Lancashire on going in again had lost four wickets for 56.

The Cambridge team, as usual, made their first appearance on London grounds this season by antagonising Surrey at the Oval. Surrey batting was again predominant, and a fairly large total of 253 was obtained before all the wickets fell. Maurice Read going in third wicket down took out his bat for a well-played 88. Bowden 38, W. Read 33, and Shutes 36 were the other principal scorers. The University Eleven, which had 8 old blues, could only put together 175, Turner 41 and Buxton 48 being the top scorers. When the mail left the Southern county had lost four wickets for 138 runs.

Derbyshire has had to acknowledge yet another single innings defeat, this time at the hands of the M. C. C. against whose scores of 131 and 114 the club obtained 262, Mr. T. R. Marshall 80, Mr. Hornby 49, Mr. Hadow 34, Flowers 29, and Sherwin 25 not out doing most of the scoring.

The annual school match between Haylebury and Uppingham resulted in an easy win for the former by 51 runs—Haylebury 73 and 159; Uppingham 81 and 80. For the winners Campbell, the captain, obtained 28 in the second innings.

The Charterhouse Boys defeated a team of the M. C. C. by 32 runs in a single innings match. The Boys' innings of 100 was remarkable for a hard hit 53 by Burrell, who hit an eight to leg off Burton.

Norfolk with a first innings score of 340 defeated Suffolk with ease by an innings and 118 runs. Cheshire defeated Warwickshire, by fifteen runs. For the losers Mr. Rotherham, who had obtained 56 in the first innings, could not bat in the second because of an injured hand. But in the next encounter Warwickshire was more successful, defeating Leicestershire by an innings and 140 runs, making a very creditable score of 316 in the first innings.

ATHLETICS.

Myers, the American flyer, made his second appearance this season on a running path in England, at the Lillie-bridge grounds, on which the Civil Service sports were being held. It will be remembered that he wasn't fully trained when he ran at Croydon, and failed to get a place in a quarter-mile handicap, though he won the mile scratch race. On this occasion he was in splendid form and showed an improvement of yards upon his Croydon performance. Giving long starts, among others, to Cowie, the English crack, he won in the easiest possible fashion, though the time was a trifle; namely, a yard inside 48 4-5 seconds. Four other open events figured on the card. The high jump fell to the ex-Cantab, A. E. Nuttal, who cleared 5 ft. 8in. The open 120 yards sprint fell to Smith, of the Manhattan Club, who has accompanied Myers to England: he started from the 7 yards mark. The hurdles fell to another light blue, S. Joyce, who started 10 yds. behind scratch and won in fair time, 18 1-5 secs. The open mile fell to Potham, a well-known Midland cross-country runner, who was far too leniently dealt with. Snook, who started from scratch, was palpably on the fat side, and did not even get a place.

The following day on the same ground a magnificent performance was witnessed. Harry Hutchens, the famous sprinter, attempted to create a new record for 110 yards, the old one standing at 11 sec. The weather was wet and the ground heavy, but Hutchens, who was in magnificent condition, beat the record by two-fifths of a second after one failure. First, running against the wind, he covered the ground at a marvellous rate, but only succeeded in doing the distance in 14 sec. dead. At the next attempt the crack had the wind in his favour, and going in beautiful style he broke the tape in 13 2-5 secs. The conditions being the same in the case of the track the performance was a marvellous one. The time was taken by at least half-a-dozen watches. His next attempt was to cut the 250 yards record (26 sec.) at present held by Myers. But on this occasion, though he ran in grand form, he began to falter within 10 yards of home, and then falling, shot clean under the tape without breaking it, and severely hurt himself. The record therefore remains unchanged, though when his shoulder touched the ground the referee timed him at 25½ sec.

At the Widnes athletic sports some good racing was witnessed, such cracks as Myers, Cowie, and Snook being engaged. In the 100 yards race Cowie, running slightly down hill with a light breeze in his favour, was timed to have done the distance in 9 4-5 sec. Myers won the half-mile scratch race with ease from Snook in slow time. He also defeated Cowie in the quarter-mile scratch race. Next, running in a half-mile handicap, starting from scratch, he won without being pressed in 1 min. 57 2-5 sec. Snook secured the mile scratch race in 4 min. 37 1-5 secs. Myers's next appearance was at the meeting of the South London Harriers. Here he failed to get place in his heat for the half-mile handicap, the starts awarded being too long, as will be seen by those of a time at the Inverness Caledonian Exhibition. It will take some time, no doubt, to prepare a proper plan and to unloose the purse strings of the Treasury. In the meanwhile it would be safer to close the Gallery at once and to deposit its contents in a temporary place of safety than to go on incurring a danger which was only averted yesterday by the fortunate but fortuitous concurrence of an outbreak of fire in broad daylight when the little wood that there was happened to blow from a safe quarter.

ROWING.

At Oxford the annual competition for the University Pair-oared Coxswain less time races were decided. There were four entries. In the first heat H. Maclean and D. H. Maclean, of New, the President and his brother, won easily from Wethered and Bowes, of Christ Church. In the second heat Girdlestone, Magdalen, and Clemons, Corpus, defeated Hewitt and Robertson, of Wadham. In the final the President and his brother had little difficulty in disposing of the others, and thus obtained the challenge oars.

The 3-mile summer eight-oared races at Cambridge have also been decided, with the result that, for the eleventh year in succession, the Jesus boat retains her position at the head of the river. There was some excitement over the probability of the Trinity Hall boat deposing the first boat of her honours, but throughout the racing the Jesus men were never in danger, and held their opponents with ease. The Hall boat in the like manner maintained the second place without experiencing serious pressure from Third Trinity. But the third boat was more than once pressed by Pembroke, who had no difficulty in keeping away from First Trinity. The first six positions thus remained unchanged, but the Lady Margaret boat went down before Caius, which, after gaining seventh place, pressed the Trinity boat hard, but without success.

CYCLING.

The annual club races between the Cambridge University and the London Bicycle Clubs were decided at Cambridge, and resulted in favour of the former, though not by the margin of points of last year. For the winners Gatehouse was much too good for his other opponents, and won the five-mile and the fifteen-mile races with the greatest ease. The mile race fell to London, a professional five-mile race in which Howell and Wood were engaged among others, created some excitement. Wood won the first heat, and Howell the next. In the final an exciting race resulted in favour of the latter by half-a-yard.

At Birmingham a large crowd assembled to witness contests for the one-mile Bicycle Championship and the five-mile Tricycle Championship under the auspices of the National Cyclists' Union. In the absence of English, of North Shields, who performed so creditably last season, Illston, the local man, "the seventeen years old marvel" as he is called, was expected to win; but Sellars, who last season maintained the English prestige so well in America, upset the calculations of Illston's friends. In the final a magnificent race ensued. Sellars entered the straight a few yards ahead of Illston, who by a magnificent spurt came up to his rival, and won amidst the cheers of his supporters. So close were the men at finish that there was a shadow of doubt as to who had won, but the verdict was given to Sellars by six inches; time, 2 min. 47 1-5 sec.; was not so good as was expected. Cripps, of Nottingham, secured the Tricycle Championship from Gatehouse, of Cambridge University, by 3 yards. Time 16 min. 33 1-5 sec.

The Invicibles and Club races, held under favourable conditions at Cambridge, were remarkable for the beating of record. In the two-mile Invitation Bicycle Scratch Race Webber, Ball, Illston, Gatehouse, and Furnivall competed against Gatehouse. The record was beaten in the second heat, in which Webber won from Illston with some ease. His time was 5 min. 30 4-5 sec. which is 1-5 sec. better than English's record at the Crystal Palace. In the tandem mile tricycle race Furnivall and Gatehouse beat record (2 min. 54 sec.) with 2 min 48 2-5 sec., and in the final heat surpassed their own record, doing the distance in 2min 47 1-5 sec.

NATIONAL MUSEUMS AND THEIR RISKS.

THE narrow escape of the adjoining buildings on the occasion of the fire at South Kensington leads several of the home papers to point out the necessity of providing efficiently against cases of similar emergency. The *Daily Telegraph* says:—There is a solid advantage in a great danger escaped, and we may congratulate the nation on the fact both that their "Inventories" is spared to form, and that the Indian Museum has not been injured in a vital part. It is too early to ascertain the precise amount of damage which has been inflicted on the treasures of art and history which are kept in that modest and unpretending "annexe" to the South Kensington Museum. All interested in matters Oriental, however, know well that objects are preserved there which are unique in character and of the highest value: primarily almost all of these specimens of the Eastern dependency have, it is hoped and believed, been left intact, neither the "gold," nor the "sea-born purple," nor the "far-famed hangings soft," have fallen victims to the "devouring element." All the collections of Buddhist sculptures discovered by Dr. Leitner on the North-western frontier of India, which are of unspeakable value to the archæologists and the historian, are—it is believed—preserved intact, and for which we owe to Dr. Leitner's enterprise contain Buddhist representations on the one side and Greek inscriptions on the other, and are said to prove the influence which Hellenic culture exercised over the Eastern peoples who where conquered by Alexander the Great. The casts of Indian temples of the great "Topes," and of eastern palaces are not of such value, and some of these have, no doubt, shrivelled up like parchment elsewhere. Specimens of the vestibule, or have been so drenched by water as to be practically spoiled. A collection of carpets from the looms of Afghanistan, of Cashmere, and of Madras, and a fine collection of Indian textiles, into which the Museum is divided, is supposed to be unrivalled; and this, too, it is hoped, has not been seriously damaged. It would be a pity if the fine assortment of Oriental idols of hideous Hindoo deities were to be burnt in the conflagration, but the objects from Palestine, including the seal of Hagai found at Jerusalem, is far too valuable to be readily spared. If, however, these stored treasures from the Orient have been saved from the fire, yet the enumeration of them suffice to show what interest attaches to the question of the best way to guard a building of this character from the merest approach of danger. It is impossible to prevent any possible outbreak of fire from constituting a source of peril to the environment if it once catches light; but the very importance of preserving it would be the greatest and most obvious safeguard. The "Inventories" and "Museum Repositories" has now been distinctly threatened, and the India Museum almost levelled with the ground, the custodians of other great public institutions, such as the British Museum and National Gallery, St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey, and the Tower of London, would not be doing amiss in overhauling the arrangements already made to cope with a conflagration, and seeing that the "supply of water and fire-cocks" is likely in case of fire to be sufficient for all purposes.

The *Times* dwells specially on the danger to the National Portrait Gallery to which a correspondent in a letter to that journal draws attention. The interests in the Indian Museum, at South Kensington, was happily subdued without serious damage. But this nation has very narrowly escaped a grievous and irreparable loss. The destruction of the Indian Museum and its contents would have been itself a calamity impossible fully to repair. It is the only national collection which brings our Indian Empire in its material reality before the people of this country. Much that it contains much, perhaps, be replaced, but the sculptured monuments and other relics of antiquity are, of course, unique, and some of these, it appears, have been either injured or destroyed. The actual damage done by the fire is, however, reported to be slight, and we can only rejoice that such is the case. But even the total destruction of the Indian Museum could not have been the greatest calamity that might easily have resulted from a fire occurring in the buildings of the Inventions Exhibition. The National Portrait Gallery, as our correspondent, "T. H W." reminds us, occupies a highly inflammable building within sixty yards of the spot where the fire broke out yesterday. Its treasures are, he truly says, invaluable and irreplaceable. They are not an ordinary collection of works of art; as works of art, indeed, some of them are of no very remarkable merit. It is their historic interest that is an attraction for many to whom art in the abstract never appeals. They are the embodied history of the English nation, and their destruction would imperially impoverish us all, and those even who care for its history and greatness. Yet the neglect of our rulers and the indifference or preoccupation of public opinion have left this priceless collection of historical portraits at the mercy of a flying spark from a place of popular resort full of inflammable materials and constantly crowded with careless smokers. The danger has long been foreseen, but the occurence of yesterday forces it once more on public notice. Two years ago we pointed out the inevitable risks that the National Portrait Gallery must run from the proximity of the Exhibition buildings. The Gallery, says "T. H. W.," is little better than a hay-box, and the whole of the Exhibition building deserve no other description. Every one can see for himself the risks that must constantly be run. Here is a building full of steam engines and their furnaces, cooking stoves, fireplaces, and almost innumerable sources of danger from conflagration. Smoking, it is true, is prohibited within the buildings, but it is impossible for the authorities to be ubiquitous, and it is inevitable that somewhere, and at some time, in a building of fact, the fire of yesterday does not seem to have arisen from the thoughtlessness of a smoker, but from the overheating of a flue. But the danger from either cause is at all times imminent and incalculable, and may possibly be great. But the experience of yesterday proves that the precautions taken against the spread of fire are elaborate and sufficient. But this plea will not reassure those who are anxious for the safety of such collections as the Indian Museum and the National Portrait Gallery. Yesterday everything conspired to favour the rapid extinction of the fire, and yet for a short time the danger of its spreading seems to have been great. The alarm broke out in broad daylight; it was promptly perceived and as promptly grappled with: the wind was light and it blew in a safe direction. What would have happened if all these conditions had been reversed? "T. H. W." assures us, on the authority of a competent eye-witness that nothing could have saved the National Portrait Gallery if the wind had been blowing as it was only two days ago, strongly from the North-east. If, then the fire had occured at night, when the building was deserted when its outbreak might only have been discovered after it had obtained a seeure hold in the roof, and when the Exhibition Buildings are constructed and when the darkness would have made it difficult to take instant measures for checking its spread and removing the objects threatened by it it is practically certain that a great part of the Exhibition would have been destroyed and with it in all probability the National Portrait Gallery. We might indeed have recovered in time from the loss of the Exhibition if the Portrait Gallery had been saved. The value of the two things is absolutely incommensurate. The Exhibition is a popular place of resort, and it is full of objects of great interest and no inconsiderable value. But their value, however great it may be, is purely a money value. Money will buy and replace their like, and their adequate insurance is merely a question for the promoters and authorities of the Exhibition. The National Portrait Gallery, on the contrary, cannot be insured because no money could replace its contents. The only insurance possible for it is to put it in a place of safety, and it can never be in a place of safety so long as it is housed in a tinder-box close to a popular exhibition. If the country does not so far care for such treasures as to take adequate measures for their safe keeping it would be better for it not to possess them. They would be far safer in private hands. We prefer to believe, however, that the country does care for them, and will insist, now that it has had such significant warning, that the National Portrait Gallery shall be no longer at the mercy of a fire at the Inventions Exhibition. It will take some time, no doubt, to prepare a proper plan and to unloose the purse strings of the Treasury. In the meanwhile it would be safer to close the Gallery at once and to deposit its contents in a temporary place of safety than to go on incurring a danger which was only averted yesterday by the fortunate but fortuitous concurrence of an outbreak of fire in broad daylight when the little wood that there was happened to blow from a safe quarter.

LOST IN THE BUSH.

A REMARKABLE instance of endurance and of the possibility of living without food for three weeks is reported from Australia. On the 12th ult. a girl named Clara Crosby, 12 years old, was lost in the bush in the Lily-dale district, about 25 miles from Melbourne. The locality in which she disappeared is wild and mountainous, and after several search parties had unsuccessfully scoured it, it was concluded that she had perished in some inaccessible spot. It is probable, however, that she would have been found promptly had not erroneous information been given to the search parties that she had been seen proceeding in a certain direction. On the 2nd inst, just three weeks after see was lost, two men, who were looking for a straying bullock in the dense scrub in the locality, heard a faint "coo-ee." The men searched, and soon saw the little girl tottering towards them in an utter, without shoes or stockings and in an emaciated condition. She was however, strange to say, quite sensible. When she lost herself, she was proceeding from a house where she had been staying to her mother's, in the neighbourhood, and she subsequently gave the following account of her adventures:—"I got down out of the paddocks on to the road all right, and went on a long way but I did not see mother's house. I followed some sheep, and they ran away from me. I lay down and had a little sleep by a path in some long grass, and then I went on again. I got to a house where there was a cart in a shed, but there was nobody at home. I didn't stop till I got into some rushes, which cut my legs, and came to a creek with a tree across it. I lay down in the rushes for the night, and in the morning I crossed the creek on the log. Near the other side a branch broke, and I fell into the water, but managed to cling to the bank. Close to it was a hollow tree, and I was tired and wanted to sleep, so I went in there. When I woke up I could not look for my way. I went down to the creek five times for water at first. I used to sleep a lot, and as soon as it was night it was day, and when it was day it was night quick again. On moonlight nights I heard people firing guns, and I heard them knocking on a tree, and I used to call out as loud as I could hear me. I used to sing Salvation Army hymns at first, and pray that someone would come for me. The cows used to come and look at me, but I could not get any milk. I tried to chew a bit of bark, but I found it out, as I thought it would poison me, and I got weaker every day. Australians are familiar with the agonising experiences undergone by people lost in the bush, and know that in such cases adults, as a rule, fail to maintain their mental balance, and that the difficulties of their position are consequently greatly enhanced. This little girl, however—who, by the by, was not accustomed to country life—was actually able to preserve a mental record of the exact number of days during which she was "out of humanity's reach." The latest account of Clara Crosbie is that she continues in a very weak state.

THE MONKEY EMBARASSMENT AT BENARES.

A WRITER whom it is not difficult to identify thus treats of the Benares monkey difficulty in the *Daily Telegraph*:—A railway company in India has declined to carry ten thousand monkeys. Most railway companies probably would. That such an undertaking, however, should ever have been suggested to a board of directors is a curious incident in railway history; yet it is the fact. The Brahmans of Benares, being anxious to get rid of several thousand superfluous monkeys that infest the temples of Saharunpore will be equally gratified. That the English authorities will ever permit this multitude of pilferers to be let loose upon the town itself is out of the question, and it can hardly be supposed that they will consent to this inconvenient strangers being foisted upon the country folk. The magistrate of the district has to see that the land revenue is paid, and the proceeds of the sale of monkeys to the cantonments derived is one of his first duties. It is not, therefore, to be expected that the civilians of the station will welcome the emigrants in question, or that the population will look on the coming of this sudden influx of useless and voracious foreigners. As it is, they have to defend their growing crops from the antelope herds and the rooting swine, and when the grain is ripening, the conflict with squirrel and green parrot is unremitting and severe. The addition of ten thousand monkeys will hardly, therefore, commend itself to them. To oppose the ravages of such a host the whole district would have to take up arms, and the population engage *en masse* in hunting apes about the country. The benevolent Brahmans of Benares will probably, therefore, have to think of some other plan for relieving the congestion of their city; for, though in selecting Saharunpore for the residence of their redundant divinities they showed an admirable regard for the comfort of the animals, they failed in considering the population already in possession of that fertile and beautiful district. Nothing can be more gratifying that the reflection that the monkeys, so long accustomed to urban luxury, will find their new dwelling country about the new town a very tolerable substitute for Benares. No amount of sympathy with the reverend emigrants, however, should make us forget that, after all, human beings have, or ought to have, claims to consideration with the most sacred of apes. It is not, therefore, with any idea of depreciating the sanctity of the quadrupeds that we would suggest the Laccadive Islands or the Maldives as preferable places to colonise; for, while the monkeys would there find a luxuriant vegetation, the simple islanders would also be benefited by the importation, inasmuch as they eat monkeys.

Meanwhile, the railway company decline to carry the animals as passengers, and not without considerable reason. In the first place, they say that their rolling stock is not suited to the purpose, and no one probably will feel inclined to dispute the point. Neither luggage trucks, nor cattle cars, nor passengers-carriages are "suitable for the purpose" of carrying monkeys; but the second argument of the company—that their staff is insufficient for the undertaking—is still more convincing. For, when the interesting trainload of creatures arrived at their destination, and were landed on the platform, the station staff would be clear of the attendants of ten thousand, lively monkeys? These long-tailed folk are not easy to catch, and do not lend themselves comfortably to conveyance. They have a nimble way of evading arrangements made for their capture, and are as difficult to collect together as globules of spilt quicksilver. You never know where to have them. It takes five hands to hold a monkey, and to get it into a sack there must be three men. New animals are so easily provoked, so quick in attack, and so difficult to escape from. They thoroughly understand the advantage of having a hand at each corner, and once they catch hold are difficult to dislodge. If the difficulties with a single monkey are of such a character, what shall we say of the bewildering perplexities which suggest themselves in the handling of ten thousand? No wonder the railway company recoil aghast before the proposal, or that the poor Brahmans, anxious to do well by their proteges, should find themselves embarrassed at the outset by the reluctance of officials to relieve them of so serious a responsibility as the charge of a "wilderness of monkeys."

INDIAN AYAHS AND CHINESE AMAHS.

AMONG those who frequent the parks of the Metropolis writes the *Daily Telegraph* few can have failed occasionally to pass, and almost necessarily to notice, the familiar figure of an Indian ayah, in charge of two or three young English children. The faithful Oriental nurse, with her dusky complexion, her short, spare frame, her long flowing robes of cotton, and her veiled head, is often gazed at with wonder by stay-at-home members of the community of both sexes, many of whom, not knowing her special aptitude and qualifications for the office, would be loth to trust their young children to her fostering care. A story has just been reported from Plymouth which, if the Indian ayah were mixed up and confounded with the Japanese sister, would be well calculated to strike the heart of many an English mother with terror. On the arrival at Plymouth of the Peninsular and Oriental steamship Valetta, it transpired that among the passengers were included Mr. and Mrs. Abbott, who at the commencement of the voyage were accompanied by their two young children and Japanese ayah. During their passage home Mrs. Abbott had occasion to find fault with the latter, to whom she administered a sharp rebuke. The Japanese nurse became greatly excited, and gave vent to some words of menace, which led Mr. and Mrs. Abbott to keep a vigilant watch over her and the children entrusted to her care. Unfortunately the watch kept by the anxious parents was not sufficiently close. One evening Mr. Abbott was sitting with the nurse and her two charges in the saloon, when something called him away for a moment. The passionate and unforgiving woman availed herself at once of the opportunity, and, seiring the eldest child, a beautiful fair-haired girl about six years of age, she thrust her through the open porthole, and then jum

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 10.

THE Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday shows a reduction in the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities from 49 to 44 per cent., but money outside is apparently unaltered, and Consols are ⅛ higher at 99⅝. Other Stock Exchange quotations are without change.

In Mincing-lane Linseed and Rapeseed are both reported quieter and partially 6d. per quarter lower. Wheat is unaltered.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was again reported steady, with sales of 8,000 bales, including 1,000 Surats. Spot prices were unchanged, but Americans to arrive were 1-32d. to 3-64d. per lb. lower. In New York prices were unaltered, both for ready cotton and futures.

The market here remains in the same position. There is some inquiry for F. G. F. and Good Omras at about Rs. 185 and Rs. 195 per candy, and a small parcel of Karinja is reported to have changed hands at Rs. 186. Good Dholleras are also wanted, but are very scarce.

From the Berars we hear that good rains have again fallen in the Amraoti neighbourhood, and that about Khamgaum light showers during the night have so far afforded sufficient moisture for cultivators' wants, but westward the want of rain is badly felt. In the Deccan also rain is wanted.

WHEAT is dull and unchanged at Rs. 3-12½ for No. 1 White Pessy. For No. 1 Club Delhi there is some inquiry at Rs. 3-10½, but sellers decline to go on at the price.

SEEDS :—Linseed continues firm at Rs. 6-2 per cwt. For Rapeseed we quote Rs. 6 for Yellow Guzerat, Rs. 4-14 for Brown Cawnpore.

FREIGHTS remain dull, with next to nothing doing. We quote :—

	Wheat.	Meast.
Liverpool.....	Ready 17-6 to 20	Forward same.
Open Charter....	" 22-6	
Havre	" 21-3	

COALS have been more freely dealt in of late. Two cargoes of Cardiff and one cargo of Davison's West Hartley, August-September shipment, are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 15½ per ton alongside.

EXCHANGE has ruled remarkably quiet, and rates may be called 1-32d. lower all round. Reuter quotes Bar Silver 1-16d. higher at 49¼d. per. oz., but private messages gave the same quotation yesterday. Closing rates are :—

Bank Bills on demand	Is. 6 25-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	Is. 6 29-32d.	"
Do. Three months' sight	Is. 6 27-32d.	"
Credits " " "	Is. 6 15-16d.	"
Ports " " "	2/0¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has undergone several fluctuations in the course of the day. Fours for delivery having at one time been sold as low as Rs. 98½, but at the close have steadied up to Rs. 98 15-16 to Rs. 99. Fours-and-a-half are quoted at Rs. 101. The new Municipal Loan advertised this morning is credited with having weakened the market in the first instance, but the idea was evidently started by speculators for their own purposes, as it would not have any appreciable influence.

SHARES have been rather better to-day. Bank of Bombays are in request at Rs. 752½. Spinning and Weaving Companies are generally firmer, and our quotations show a recovery of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 in most of the leading concerns.

The French Press Company announce a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum for the past year. They report having pressed 17,543 bales out of 48,013 bales pressed in Khamgaum during the season.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5p.c.	752½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	500
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	614
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£	£			
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	120
Hong, and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	230
National Bank of India.....	37,325	£ 250		do.	110

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. company	1,30	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,00	500	500	Rs. 15	455
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 2	101
Alfred Manfg. Co.,	1,00	500	500	Rs. 17½	325
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,00	1,0	Rs. 30	675
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	500
Bhowanee Jute Mills	2,0	100	100	..	125
Bombay United	30	1,000	1,0	Rs. 30	9.0
Berar Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,750	25	25	..	200
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	5	Rs. 40	675
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,00	700	700	Rs. 12½	710
Connaught Mills	810	500	5.0	..	5.0
Coorla Mills	1,500	100	100	Rs. 30	675
City of Bombay.....	600	1,00	1,00	..	765
D. Spinning	3,0.5	2,0	2,0.5	..	130
Dhun Mills	1,0.0	1,0	1,0	..	1,000
Empress S. & W. Co.,	1,500	51	51	Rs. 25	715
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,0	1,0	25	505
Gotam Bldg. & S. Co.	1,0.0	1,0	1,0	..	130
Gordon Mills	1,0.2	1,0	1,0	..	100
Hindustan Mills	1,20	1,0	1,0	Rs. 10	775
Hinguinlal Mills	70	50	50	..	205
Hydraul Spinning Co.	1,0	1,0	1,0	Rs. 50	1,080
Imp. Cotton Mills Co.	4.0	5	5.0	Rs. 20	430
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	68	1,00	1,0	..	910
James Greaves Mills.	10	500	500	..	4.0
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,34	5	5.0	Rs. 40	555
Jawaz Bhalloo	1,30	500	500	Rs. 30	995
Khandesh.....	750	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	1,0
Khatao Mackunjee ..	1,00	1,0	1,0	Rs. 40	855
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld. ...	3,50.	1	1	Rs. 5	139
Madras United	500	1,00	1,0	100	2,10
Mahalukshmi	1,30	1,00	1,0	Rs. 35	630
Manockjee Petit's	1,000	1,00	1,0	Rs. 22	1,095
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	25	25	Rs. 9	1924
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,30	1,00	1,0	Rs. 50	1,375
National Spinning....	600	1,00	1,00	..	981
Nigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,00.	10.	5	..	107xd.
Narayan Cotton Mills	550	1,000	1,000	..	500
New Great Eastern ..	1,500	1,0	1,0	Rs. 20	955
Oriental	1,000	625	62	Rs. 10	490
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	4.0	Rs. 1.0	130
People of India S. & W. Company	1,0.0	25.	250	6½	175
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,250	500	50	..	130
Queen Spinning	1,30	1,00	1,0	..	675
Ripon.....	611	1,0	1,0	..	675
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,0	1,00	Rs. 5	1,5.0
Sholapore Mills	678	1,00	1,00	Rs. 70	1,345
Soonderdas	650	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	1,100
Southern India	1,000	50	50	Rs. 2	410
Sonlopta Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,21.	2.	25	Rs. 10	230
Victoria Mills.....	60	1,00	1,00	...	575
Western India S. & M. Company	1,20	1	1,00	Rs. 28	635

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Bonds	..	£100	..	£133
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent. ..	..	£100	..	£111

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	2.0	1,2.5	1,2.5	..	925
Asoola Press Co.	80	500	500	Rs. 5.	..
Albert Ginning Co. ..	100	500	500	Rs. 10	12.
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	220	1,10.	1,10.	Rs. 100	1,275
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 2	305
Bollary	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,0.
Bro ch's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	500	200	20	..	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,0.0	12.	125	11½	1924
Colaba Press Co.	50	1,850	1,850	Rs. 60	0.0
Dholera P. & G. Co..	5.0	50	50	..	50
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 15	1,100
Fort Press Co.....	150	8,500	8,500	400	2,000
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 40	0.2
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	150	500	500	..	61
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	5.0	Rs. 40	460
Mannar Manfg. Co ...	1,000	250	25	Rs. 40	260
Mercantile Press	1,500	150	25	Rs. 74	150
Mofussil Co.	3,150	100	100	Rs. 30	35½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	50	Rs. 45	515
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,130	100	500	Rs. 40	..
New Indian Press	4,000	150	150	Rs. 100	1574
Prince of W. Press ...	600	500	100	..	510
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld.	500	500	500	..	500
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	675
Sind & Panaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1 250
Sassoon Press Co.	350	500	500	25	91.
Vulkan Press Co.	150	1,50	1,500	Rs. 60	720

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Clan Murray, 1,372 tons, Captain E Warfolk, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo, she is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE ship Sultan, 1,323 tons, Captain Gruno, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York (26th March), with a cargo of 48,580 boxes Kerosine oil. The vessel is consigned to Ralli Bros.

THE steam-ship Guildford, 1,475 tons, Captain Moffat, arrived in harbour on the 9th inst. from Cardiff (8th ult.) with a cargo of 2,696 tons coal. She is consigned to Messrs. Wallace and Co.

THE steam-ship Arago, 1,001 tons, Captain Sutherland, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong (12th June) with a general cargo and 2 deck passengers. The vessel is chartered by P. and O. Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Ellora, 1,471 tons, Captain Warman, arrived in harbour on the 9th inst. from Calcutta (9th June,) with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. J. F. Richardson, Mr. W. M. Potter, and 47 deck.

THE steam-ship Victoria, 2,207 tons, Capta n W. Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (10th June) with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs. Macleggan, Mr. Mills, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Tunis and 3 children.

DEPARTURES OF CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co's steam-ship Nepaul, 1,987 tons, Captain Alderton, will sail to day for Colombo and Shanghai with China and Australian Mails, general cargo and the following passengers :—For Sydney.—Mr and Mrs Clement Stell, Mr F A Hardy, and Mrs Stewart Fellows. For Calcutta.—Mrs Overbury, and Miss Grant. For Auckland.—Mr H Daunes. For Melbourne.—Mrs E Shepard, Mr E Wickham and Mr A Wickham.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	From
9	Ellora (s)	Warman.....	Calcutta, June 8.
	Guildford (s)	Moffat	Cardiff, June 8.
10	Victoria (s)	Russell ..	Liverpool, June 10.
	Arago (s)	Sutherland	Hongkong, June 12.
	Clan Murray (s) ...	Warfolk	Liverpool.
	Sultan	Gruno	New York, March 26.

DEPARTURE.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
10	Burmah (s)	Mitchell	Kurrachee.

The steam-ship Nepaul, Olderton, obtained her portclearance for Colombo and Shangai yesterday.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—Steamers Clan Murray and Victoria, for Liverpool.

MADRAS.

July. ARRIVALS.

8 Tibre (s)	Colombo.
Thusan (s)	London.
Duke of Devonshire (s) ..	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 10.

FROM LONDON.

Nepaul s—1 case bacon, 2 cases cheese and 55 cases oilmanstores, C Nowrojee ; 1 case silver watches, Laurence and Co ; 3 cases note paper and visiting cards, Bena Ashley and Co ; 20 cases cheese, F Fischer and Co ; 2 cases hams, 5 cases bacon and 2 cases cheese, Bolton and Co ; 101 boxes candles, V Roychund ; 33 cases oilmanstores and 1 case cheese, A Tayebkhan ; 45 packages provisions, 4 packages medicine, 2 cases cheese and 4 cases confectionery, H V Haji Jeckaria ; 1 case and 5 casks medicine, Owen and Tyrell ; 21 cas s oilmanstores, &c ; S. Goolam Hussen ; 5 cases provisions, Bolton and Co ; 110 cases oilmanstore, 19 cases medicine, 5 cases toilet requisite and 1 cask harness composition, E Samsoodeen ; 32 bales writing paper, A Abdool Rahim ; 2 cases brandy, Ardaseer S Billimoria ; 100 boxes brandy, N Ardaseer and Sons ; 80 boxes brandy, D Cowasjee ; 1 hogshead claret, J Connell ; 50 cases beer, 4 cases sherry and 2 cases whisky, King, King and Co.

Hazara s—5 cases varnish, A G Abdul Hussen.

Bokhara s—10 cases brandy, H Purshotum.

Surat s—35 cases brandy, D Cowasjee ; 85 cases champagne, Lyon and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Ogilvie s—50 cases stout and 2 cases wine, D Cowasjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Ancona s—8 cases earthenware, B Rigold and Bergmann

FROM BORDEAUX.

Nepaul s—12 cases whisky, Byculla Club.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Nepaul s—3 cases silver and gold watches and Jewellery, Latham and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Ogilvie s—15 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co ; 4 cases whisky, John M Heyn.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Ogilive s—100 bales cotton, D Bhimsee ; 120 bales cotton, J Saipaul ; 107 bales cotton, M Canjee ; 55 bales cotton, T Bhanjee ; 53 bales wool, H Bhimjee ; 157 bales wool, M Bhanjee ; 61 bales wool T Jeewraj ; 113 bales wool, N Laljee.

FOR LONDON.

Ballaarat s—30 bales hides, H Jamail ; 810 cwts rapeseed, Lang Moir, and Co ; 211 cwts fishmaws, G Parpia ; 196 cwts gum and 98 cwts myraballams, K Noormahomed ; 32 bales satins P Damjee ; 33 bundles woollen carpets, D Sassoon ; 3 cwts fishmaws, M Allana.

Hazara s—351 cwts wheat flour, K Khoosal ; 1,300 cwts myraballams, Peill and Co.

FOR HULL.

Yeddo s—10,005 cwts linseed, Remington and Co ; 2,031 cwts myraballams, Peilly and Co ; 1,305 cwts myraballams, A Oldridge ; 8,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Orpington s—5,001 cwts linseed, A Blaschek and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Ballaarat s—112 cwts black pepper, H A Noor Mahomed.

FOR HAVRE.

Kt of St George s—2,200 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co ; 1,970 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Rosina s—10 cases condiments, M Poonjiajee ; 51 bales twist, E Noordeen ; 25 bales twist, C Bumoojee ; 75 bales twist, T Mooljee ; 21 bales twist, E J Moolchand ; 359 cwts broken glass, C Nanjee.

Nepaul s—125 cwts onions, H Baba ; 21 bales twist, E L Moolchund ; 30 chests opium, Sassoon J David ; 25 chests opium, Bomanjee ; 11 chests opium, Tatta and Co ; 15½ chests opium, J Moolchund ; 31½ chests opium, K D Sassoon ; 31 chests opium, H E Edulji ; 19 chests opium, S N Talati ; 11½ chests opium, N Postwalla ; 23 chests opium, T Manekchund.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nepaul s—25 chests opium, T Ezra ; 19 chests opium, J Peerbhoy add Co ; 21½ chests opium, J E Ezra ; 26 chests opium, E Noordeen ; 67 chests opium, J David ; 2½ chests opium, T Selarum ; 13 chests opium, D Sassoon and Co ; 22 chests E D Sassoon ; 1 chests opium, J Sunjiroolli.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 9.

Oldershaw, Brig Genl, Staff, on leave, from Ceylon

Peters, Surg.-Major, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

JULY 10.

Dobbie, Lt, Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from Peshawar.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 10.

Henderson, Lt, 24th Bo. N. I, to join, to Belgaum

Coles, Capt. R E., to rejoin, to Karachi.

Bradley, Lt, 2nd Gloster Regt, on duty, to Ahmednuggur.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Govt. Gazette, July 9.)

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Dr D Macdonald assumed charge of the duties of Professor of Botany in the Grant Medical College on the 18th ult.

Messrs Nowroji M Pajnigar and C N Contractor respectively delivered over and received charge of the duties of Head Master, High School, Hyderabad (Sind), on the 16th ult.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H Wright to be sub pro tem Depy Collr of Salt Revenue vice Mr H H Acworth, C S., appointed to be Depy Municipal Commr for the City of Bombay.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, with effect from the 13th April 1885 :—Mr W E Young to be sub pro tem. Second Assist Collr of Customs, vice Mr Jehangir Dosabhai Framji, on leave ; and Mr Jehangir Manekji Kharsedji to be sub pro tem, Third Assist Collr of Customs, vice Mr Young.

Mr G B Reid, C S., Actg Collr of Ahmedabad, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from 10th Aug 1885.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Assist Surgn Krishnaji Trimbak Gokhale, L M and S, is placed on Genl duty, Bombay, attached and to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H A Acworth, C S, to be Depy Municipal Commr for the City of Bombay until further orders.

Assist Surgeon Krishnaji Trimbak Gokhle, L M and S, is placed on Genl duty, Sind.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to place the services of Mr H A Acworth, C S, at the disposal of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, with effect from 20th ultimo, for employment as Assist Municipal Commr. Mr Acworth's appointment as Depy Municipal Commr made by Govt Notification No 2458, dated 2nd inst, will have effect from the latter date, on which the Viceroy's assent to Bill No V of 1885 was published.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

H E the Rt Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut-Col A T Mander, R E, to act as Superdt, Engr, Northern Divn, during the absence of Co. J R Maunsell, R E, on privilege leave.

Capt W J Lister, R E, is appointed to act as Ex Engr, Dharwar, during Col Maunder's absence.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Mr Dadabhai Dinsha delivered over and Mr H M Gibbs received charge of the office of the Supt of Police, Kaira, on the 27th ult.

Mr W B Bullock delivered over and Mr F S P Lely received charge of the offices of the Collr and Dist Magte and Agent to H E the Govr at Surat on the 1st inst.

Consequent on the retirement of Rao Saheb Uchavram Madhavram, Second Grade Mamlatdar, the following promotions are made, with effect from the 27th ultimo :—Rao Saheb Vallabdas Kwandas, sub pro tem second grade Mamlatdar, is confirmed in that grade ; Rao Saheb Bhau Ramchandra to be sub pro tem second grade Mamlatdar ; Khan Saheb Dhanjibhai Dorabji sub pro tem third grade Mamlatdar, is confirmed in that grade ; Rao Saheb Navnidhirai Madhavram to be sub pro tem third grade Mamlatdar ; and Khan Saheb Dadabhai Nasservanji to be probationary fourth grade Mamlatdar.

The following transfer (on public grounds) and appointments are also made :—Rao Saheb Chhaganlal Bhandarji from Ahmod to Ankleshvar ; and Mr Motilal Dwarkadas to be sub pro tem probationary fourth grade Mamlatdar at Ahmod in Broach.

Messrs H R Cooke and J King respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Collr and Dist Magte, Satara, with the Political agency attached thereto.

Mr S M Fraser, supernumerary Assist Collr, Nasik, received charge from Mr V B Wadekar of the Dindori Taluka of the Nasik Dist on the 22nd ult.

Messrs W C Rand and H R Cooke respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the First Assist Collr, Satara, on the 25th ult.

In modification of the orders dated 24th ult, published in the Bombay Govt Gazette, dated 2nd inst, Rao Saheb Pralhad Krishna Shahane, first grade Mamlatdar, on return from the Miraj State to be Mamlatdar of Taluka Sinnar in the Nasik Dist, Rao Saheb Laxmon Moreshwar Satey, pro tem, second grade Mamlatdar, continuing to do duty in the Dhulia Taluka of the Khandesh Dist.

Messrs. Ramchandra Bapuji and Hanmant Ramchandra Shirhatti respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Huzur Depy Collr and Magte first-class, Dharwar, on the 29th, ult.

Messrs. H L Wright and W E Young respectively delivered over and received charge of the Prince's Dock Custom House and Tobacco Dept, Bombay, on the 2nd inst.

Messrs. W E Young and W Almon on the same date respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Assist Collr of Customs, in charge Import Dept, Bombay Custom House.

Mr A E Spring, Assist Supdt, Poona and Nasik Revenue Survey, availed himself of the privilege leave of absence for two months granted him under Govt Resolution No. 3393, dated 25th April and returned to duty on the 27th June.

The privilege leave granted to Mr Balkrishna Ramchandra, Third class Assist Supt of Vaccination Kathiawar, in Notifications Nos 91 and 105, dated 12 and 27th May 1885, respectively, is extended to 31st July 1885.

Mr. Ratiram Motiram Mehta and Khan Saheb Ruttonji Shapurji Chothia respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Inspector of Registration and Stamps, First Division, 25th June.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

License to solemnize marriages under the provisions of the Indian Christian Marriage Act XV of 1872 is hereby granted to the Rev J F Steele, M A, Missionary of the Irish Presbyterian Church at Anand.

License to solemnize marriages between Native Christians under the provisions of the Indian Christian Marriage Act XV of 1872 is hereby granted to the Rev Madhavarao Bhavanjee Nikamba, Pastor of the Ambrolie Native Church at Bombay in connexion with the Free Church of Scotland's Mission.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
WILL BE LEAVING Bombay on the 16th, and is likely to be absent about one month.
Bombay, June 15, 1885.

MR. N. H GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PRESERVE YOUR SIGHT.
FOR THE GUIDANCE of those REQUIRING SPECTACLES who are NOT conveniently ABLE to VISIT ME, I will SEND GRATIS on application a PAMPHLET with instructions how to get properly suited.
N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician,
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, opposite Watson's Hotel. | 1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL.
This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervousness, depression, irritability, faintness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being a mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
** AGENTS WANTED.

THE SELF-ACTING SEWING MACHINE
THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE.
No Hand-wheel! No Treadle! Extremely Simple! Purely Mechanical!
WORK WITHOUT WEARINESS.
NO WASTE OF ENERGY.
NO INJURY TO HEALTH.
From 50 to 1000 Stitches per Minute.
Can be seen in full work, and pamphlets containing a few Extracts from opinions of the Press obtained from the Sole Agent.
A. N. DAVER.
No. 7, Meadow-street, Bombay.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.
We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER,
SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.
FRESH CONSIGNMENTS of these celebrated Pianofortes arrive regularly on the 25th of every month by the Austrian Lloyd Steam Navigation Company steamers.
Plain Square ..... Rs. 750
Sympathetic Square ..... " 825
Boudoir or Concert Piano (on three legs) ... " 1,125
TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH ON DELIVERY.
N.B.—None genuine unless bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE IN FULL.
The Hire System being greatly in vogue, and also an easy mode of ultimately possessing a Piano, MARCKS and Co. are prepared to offer the following advantageous terms, viz :—
Plain Square Piano ..... Rs. 340 per month for 24 months.
Sympathetic Square ..... " 360 " "
Boudoir (on three Legs) ... " 660 " "
Tin Lined Case ..... Rs. 25 Extra.
DELIVERED FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION
Bombay or Poona.
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
Poona : 1, East Street. Bombay : 43, Esplanade Road.

SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS.
SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BIRTHS.

ELSON—July 5, at 71, Diamoad Harbour Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta, the wife of S R Elson, of a son.

MARKS—July 2, at Calcutta, the wife of H P Meares, of a daughter.

MCGREERY—June 23, at Chaubuttia, the wife of Surgeon B T M Greery, Medical Staff, of a son.

STUART—July 2, at Ootacamund, the wife of W K Steut, Esq., Executive Engineer, B K S Railway, of a son.

DEATHS.

McGREERY—June 28, at Chaubuttia, Arthur, youngest son of Surgeon, B T McGreey Medical Staff,—aged 2 days.

TULLOCH—July 2, at Landour (Hills north of Deyrah), Hector St. John Tulloch, youngest son of Major Hector Tulloch, Royal Engineers.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1885.

THE Bombay Chamber of Commerce has intervened in the controversy between the Municipality and the Port Trust relative to the assessment of the property of the latter for the general purposes of the city. In a letter to the Secretary to Government in the Marine Department, the Secretary of the Chamber deals with the principles which, in the opinion of that body, should be the basis on which the property vested in the Port Trust is to be taxed for the city purposes. The caudour with which, before proceeding to ascertain this principle, the Chamber lays it down, as an axiom which it will observe for its guidance, that any additional charge placed upon the Port Trust must be regarded as a direct tax on the commerce of Bombay, is entitled to acknowledgment. But that assertion, made *in limine*, certainly suggests to the disinterested reader the question, whether, looked at in this light, the opinion submitted to Government can be regarded as wholly unbiassed by consideration of the special interests which are rightfully the care of the Chamber of Commerce. When it is placed in the forefront of the argument addressed to Government that if the Port Trust be obliged to submit to any enhancement of the present sum payable to the Municipality, the trade of the city will be directly taxed, and, by implication, unduly taxed, neither the Government nor the public can accept the opinion of the Chamber as that of an umpire, but must judge of it as the opinion of a party to the suit. We regret that the Chamber should have at the outset weakened its testimony in an important matter by adopting this attitude, and our regret is not lessened by the fact that there is nothing whatever to justify the assumption that an addition to the amount now payable by the Port Trust would be necessarily an excessive tax on the trade of Bombay, or in any true sense a tax on that trade at all. No attempt is made to show that such would be the result. The statement is set forth as sufficiently demonstrating the whole question, that "after paying interest on capital the amount of dues to be levied [by the Port Trust] is regulated by the expenditure necessary to provide the accommodation required by the trade and shipping of the port." It will be observed that, according to this statement, once the interest is paid on capital, nothing is needed but to provide the expenditure necessary for the accommodation required by the trade and shipping. If that be so the trade and shipping are "directly" taxed—and by implication, improperly and unduly taxed—to the amount of the half lakh which is now paid by the Port Trust to the city for general purposes. That cannot be the serious contention of the Chamber of Commerce. The Port Trust, like the Chamber, like every body and every individual occupying or holding property in the city, must pay its rates, and it is idle to say that the rates are "a direct tax" on the business of those bodies or individuals, and as such should not on any account be levied, or at all events, enhanced. The question to be decided is whether the Port Trust should pay more than it has hitherto done. If the decision be that the amount payable should be enhanced, the enhancement will be neither more nor less "a direct tax on the trade of the port" than is the present amount, whether it be inadequate or sufficient. This strange argument, if it proved anything, would prove too much ; it would become an absurdity which in its application would release all places used for business, not only warehouses, but shops and offices, from city rates and taxes. Nay, the very cost of making and maintaining the roads for traffic should not be charged proportionately in any shape to the business men who use them, for to do so would be to "impose a direct tax upon trade."

The Chamber of Commerce having laid down this extraordinary postulate, improves upon it by another equally inadmissible, viz., "that the broad principle which should govern the Municipality's claim to remuneration, should be the measure of the services which the Municipality render to the Trust *and its property*." Where did this principle governing the claim to levy imposts on property come from ? Is it one of general application elsewhere in Bombay or in any other civilised city ? That every property should pay to the general fund exactly the sum laid out upon it by the Municipality, and not a stiver more ? Is that the rule in London, or in Paris, or even in Timbuctoo ? Is a stay-at-home householder to pay for no gas-lamp in the city but the one just opposite his own door ? Or nothing for pavement except for that just before his own house ? The whole principle of corporate action with common funds disappears if this theory is to be accepted in regard to the immense property in land and buildings belonging to the Port Trust. Whatever benefits the city as a whole, benefits the vast property along the eastern shore of the Island of which the Port Trust is the landlord. The drainage of the city benefits the property in question, even without taking into special consideration the transfer of the Carnac-bunder nuisance bodily to the other side of Bombay. And so of the costly water-works which supply the shipping with an abundance of untainted water. The Port Trust reaps the full and direct benefit of every great scheme for the general improvement of Bombay. Why should property the value of which is being yearly enhanced owing to the progress of great sanitary works, be exempted from a full share of the cost of those works ? If the property of the Trust be passed over, paying only half-a-lakh when similar property situated in less favoured parts of the Island pays, perhaps, two lakhs or more, how can the city undertake to double the water-supply, unless those who already pay so much are to be called upon to pay still more to make up for the exemption of the Port Trust property ?

The Chamber of Commerce, going beyond the Port Trust itself, finds fault with the latter body for admitting any liability to assessment on the amount of the earnings under the head of "Bunder and Wharfage Fees." The city as a whole has a very good right to some revenue from bunder and wharfage fees. In its days of difficulty, when the Trust found it hard to meet the four per cent. interest on the capital invested by Government in the land now so profitable, all the free landing-places in the possession of the city from time immemorial were made over to the Port Trust to enable the fees at all the old bunders and landing-places to be enhanced, and fees to be levied at the free landing-places as well. In this way the property of the Port Trust was, in part at least, paid for. Why should it be imputed as a fault that the Port Trust now admits that the wharfage and bunder fees are fairly liable to contribute to the municipal funds, which are laid out on works for the benefit of the whole city ? When the Port Trust was young in years, and its future seemed precarious, the Government, with the full concurrence of the Municipality, tempered the wind to it, and helped it, not by exemptions merely, but also in other ways, mainly at the expense of the city. Of this no complaint was ever made. The importance of maintaining the Port Trust, and enabling it to fulfil its important mission, was always recognised. Now that the Elphinstone property and the other reclamations more lately acquired have become of great value, the unearned increment being in large measure due to the liberality and energy with which public works have been carried out by the Municipality, the time has come to ascertain whether the Trust property cannot bear its proper share of the general

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BUDGET.

LONDON, JULY 10.

In the House of Commons last night Sir Michael Hicks-Beach (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) brought forward the Budget.

He proposed to extend the suspension of the Sinking Fund to the New Sinking Fund, which amounted last year to £508,000. He also proposed to issue £4,000,000 of Treasury Bills.

LATER.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach adheres to the unrejected proposals that were brought by Mr. Childers, the late Chancellor of the Exchequer.

THE VOTE OF CREDIT.

The vote of credit for £10,000,000 for special preparations has already been spent.

LORD WOLSELEY ON THE RE-OCCUPATION OF DONGOLA.

LONDON, JULY 10.

Official correspondence is published concerning the evacuation of the Soudan by the British troops.

Lord Wolseley, in a despatch dated June 27, strongly urged upon the attention of the British Government his opinion regarding the easy re-occupation of Dongola, from which Sir Redvers Buller, however, differed.

The correspondence shows that Her Majesty's present Government will abide by the decision of their predecessors.

THE DEPRESSION OF TRADE.

A Royal Commission will examine the present depression of trade.

THE INDIA COUNCIL.

The *Standard* publishes a paragraph stating that Sir Donald Stewart will become a member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India.

THE ENVOY TO KABUL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 10.

The Kabul Envoy, Colonel Ataullah Khan, probably leaves Peshawur in the course of ten days to take up his duties.

THE NEW LOAN.

The floating of the new Indian loan is considered satisfactory.

THE FAWCETT MEMORIAL.

The Duke of Westminster has written to the Viceroy about the proposal for a memorial to the late Professor Fawcett, which it is proposed should take the form either of a monument at Westminster Abbey or a school for the blind in London. It is suggested that the natives should be invited to subscribe.

DEATH OF MRS. PIGOTT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 10.

Telegraphic intimation has been received from England of the death of Mrs. Pigott, the wife of Mr. Justice Pigott. The poor lady had been suffering for the past three months from a complication of diseases. Great sympathy is felt for her bereaved husband.

THE CLAIM OF MR. JUSTICE NORRIS.

It is rumoured that the Secretary of State has made a substantial offer to Mr. Justice Norris to induce him to settle his case for the balance of his salary out of court.

KING THEEBAW AS A SUITOR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 10.

A suit valued at Rs. 20,000, to recover a quantity of rubies entrusted for sale by the late King to the late Mr. Hazlewood, was decided yesterday in the Recorder's Court. King Theebaw being recognised as the head of a sovereign Power, was allowed to sue by his agent, but when enforcing a private right in our court it was ruled that he has no more privileges than other suitors. The cause of the action arising beyond the period of limitation, viz., three years, the suit was dismissed, with costs. This is a preliminary point.

THE KING AND THE FRENCH CONSUL.

Mousieur Haas, the French Consul at Mandalay, had his first interview with Theebaw on Wednesday.

THE CHINA MAIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JULY 10.

The Hongkong mail of the 26th June has very little news.

Matters are settling down quietly in China. The tea trade is being resumed, and the leaf is coming in freely. The Foochow trade differences have been settled, and business is beginning again.

THE FRENCH AND THE ANNAMITES.

In Tongking affairs have been settled amicably but this is not so in Annam, where trouble looms in the distance.

Further conflicts are reported between the French forces and the rebels in Cambodia. The insurrectionary movement, though not of serious importance, gives much trouble in its suppression.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

The Russians are giving the Chinese much trouble in the settlement of the Amoor boundary, and are holding back. The Chinese declare that they will not be treated like the British in Afghanistan, and will proceed to mark the delimitation alone.

THE SIND-PISHIN RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 10.

The natives employed on the Sind-Peshin Railway at Nari Gorge have sent the following message to the chief of the railway :—"All railways baboos assembled. To stay here is instantaneous death. What can baboo give in exchange for his soul?" In anticipation of sanction every man went off.

THE MURDER CASE.

In the trial of the city murder case here, which is exciting great interest, it is likely the termination will be a shameful miscarriage of justice owing to the prosecution being entrusted to incompetent inspectors of police, and the local Government not placing a competent officer in charge of the case.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 10.

Colonel Taylor is appointed Director of Garrison Instruction.

Lieutenants Newell, 11th Bengal Infantry, Hamilton, 30th Bengal Infantry, are appointed to the Commissariat Department on probation.

Lieutenant-Grover is appointed to the adjutancy of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry.

Colonels Mackenzie and Fitzgerald officiate as Deputy Commissioners of the first and second-class respectively, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

The decrees of court of the Sir Nyayadish of Janjira may be executed in British India.

Mr. Guildford L. Molesworth, C. I. E., Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways, is granted six months' furlough. Mr. T. Wood is appointed State verifier for State railways.

Mr. John Young is recognized as acting consul to America at Rangoon, and Mr. Hermann Hagens as consul for Germany and Austria at Bassein.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 9.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Tasmania arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, JULY 9.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Graham arrived here from Bombay this morning.

ADEN, JULY 10.

The Italian mail-steamer Manilla left here for Bombay at 6 a.m. yesterday.

COLOMBO, JULY 9.

French mail-steamer Oxus, from China, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 9.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Good Fair Dholleras	4 13-16.
The Manchester market has been rather dearer.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	77½
4½ "	78½
3 " Consols for account	99½
3½ " Sterling Loan	102
4½ " French Rentes	110½
Bar Silver	49½

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of notes and gold and silver coin in the Banking Department combined, £17,100,000 : decrease, £260,000.

Bills Discounted, £22,400,000 ; increase, £200,000.

Bullion total amount in Banking and Issue Department combined, £27,200,000 ; decrease, £300,000.

The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities is 54 per cent.

Arrivals.—Glenmavis, Kildare, and Inchlonga.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, July 9.

10 p.m.	82·0
FRIDAY, July 10.	
6 a.m.	81·6
10 a.m.	83·4
2 p.m.	84·7
6 p.m.	81·7

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JULY 10.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMOAMA.—*Via* Irtut, perfect. *Via* Valentia perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Rangoon 9.—Tavoy route to Bangkok right.

Bangkok to Saigon still interrupted.

Next Mauritius mail closes at Aden at 8 p.m. on Saturday the eleventh.

The Bishop of Bombay will preach in the Cathedral to-morrow evening.

MR. DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, the second Presidency Magistrate, has obtained three months' leave of absence. Mr. P. Ryan, the third Presidency Magistrate, will act in his stead during his absence, and Mr. Shewshunker Govindram, a vakeel of the High Court, has been appointed to act in the room of Mr. P. Ryan, as third Presidency Magistrate.

WE are informed that H. H. the Rao of Cutch has subscribed Rs. 150, and H. H. the Thakore of Gondal Rs. 100, to the Nowrozjee Furdoonjee Testimonial Fund.

A CORRESPONDENT states that at Neemuch the heat has again become trying, and the atmosphere betimes exceedingly stifling. The break in the rains has been too prolonged, and rain is much wanted.

ACCORDING to a Poona paper a movement is on foot, having for its object the closing of the Bund Gardens, so far as the middle classes of the community are concerned. The *Deccan Herald* writes: "The thin end of the wedge which is to bring about this result has already been in part inserted, by the prohibition against any hired carriages remaining on the grounds. It is now complained that the residents of Poona do not and will not contribute towards the maintenance of that popular evening resort, and on this plea it is proposed to convert it into a subscription Garden, to be open to subscribers only. A more monstrous act of injustice, if seriously intended, we never remember to have heard of. There is no garden of this character throughout the whole of India, maintained for the amusement of a select few, who choose to pay for their maintenance, and Poona should object most vehemently to being made the pioneer of so selfish and unworthy a principle."

MR. A. W. LAWDER, C. E., the Agent and Chief Engineer of the Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway Company, has resigned his post.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Gandevi, Guzerat :—July is passing away, and we have little rain as yet. On the 16th ult. we had less than an inch of rain, and occasional showers have fallen since, too light to affect the weather or to benefit the crops. The weather has been recently intensely hot and dry. Cattle have a hard time of it, for fodder is getting rather scarce and crops are withering away. What some twenty cents of rain this morning (July 9), and it seems as it we are going to have more. Cholera has broken out here, and there have been some fifty cases within the last five days, about twenty-five of which have proved fatal. This is an alarmingly high rate of mortality in a small place like Gandevi, which has not more than 7,000 souls to boast of. Nothing has been done to improve the sanitary condition of the town, which is bad enough, owing to dung hills and filth in and about the place. I am sorry to say that in the case of many of the sufferers medical aid is neither sought nor offered. The Hindoos invoke their gods and goddesses, and the Mahomedans their pirs, to remove the dire disease. The authorities show supreme indifference in the matter."

YET another cure for cholera has been discovered. This time in the shape of onion juice. A lady writes to a Calcutta paper :—The dose is half a wine-glass every two or three hours, according to the severity of the case. I have treated several cases within the last month or two, and have been very successful in curing them ; the mustard plaster, etc., has never been needed. The easiest way to obtain the juice is to rub down a few onions, and strain them through a piece of muslin.

THE *China Mail* says private advices from the North lead us to believe that, notwithstanding the pacific negotiations which have so reassured the mercantile world, Admiral Dowell has not relaxed his vigilance in regard to the Russian war-vessels. It is believed that the British Admiral is thus acting in compliance with orders from home, which circumstance implies that fears of complications with Russia have not been entirely removed.

SIR JOHN CODDE, who recently visited Bombay, arrived at Singapore on Friday morning, the 12th June, from Colombo, by the P. and O. steamer Ravenna. The object of Sir John's visit is the selection of a suitable site for the projected naval dry dock, and in pursuit of this duty, Sir John has, in company with the Hon. Major McCallum, the Colonial Engineer, been cruising through the harbour, and visiting the various docks and wharves. The *Straits Times* understands that when a suitable site has been selected, it will not be disclosed to the public until the project shall have been laid before the Imperial Government.

FISHERMEN in the Far East still have as strange finds as in the times dealt with in the "Arabian Nights." A Ningpo fisherman, the other day, fished up a bottle on which a large bunch of bivalves had grown. Inside the bottle was a fish too large to get out of its mouth. A Japan contemporary suggests that the fish went into the bottle, and either liked its quarters so well that it tarried too long, or before it could find its way out had grown so large as to nearly fill the bottle. To think that a fish should ever be convicted of a liking for the bottle! The United Kingdom Alliance should be spared the knowledge of another case in which the bottle once taken to could not be abandoned.

BALANCES held in cash in the civil treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their branches on the last day of June, 1883, Rs. 14,08,62,000 ; 1884, Rs. 13,11,11,000 ; 1885, Rs. 12,63,06,000.

IT is a pity that the American papers deal so ponderously and so seriously with the Afghan question. The American people, we fear, will never understand it so long as it is treated in so dull and pedantic way as in this passage from *Puck* :—England's interests in Afghanistan are centered around Nincompoop, Gottemhad, and Jellacake, and if Russia, through the errors of her generals at Penjdeh and the suburban villages of Gudden and Smotherdeh, imperil those interests gore must be shed. That Komaroff was instructed to start her off by the Russian War Office one can readily believe, and for that reason England properly calls upon the Government at St. Petersburg for redress. The Czar's most ultimate ultimatum inspires distrust, and unless some decisive action is taken by Mr. Gladstone at once the Amir will undoubtedly grow restive, then treacherous, and the condition of affairs at Verabad will grow much worse. There is much to be feared in the neighbourhood of Mushed, and the low country between Yezdeden and Ter-Morrah is ripe for insurrection.

THE *Japan Mail* states :—The language of the vernacular press goes to show that the ruling sentiment which the news of the peaceful arrangement between Russia and England has inspired among the Japanese is one of great relief. It is evident that there was from the first a pretty clear insight into the difficulties of the position in which this empire would have been placed had war broken out. Considerable circumspection was shown ; so much so, indeed, as to suggest that the expediency of preserving a strictly neutral attitude towards the possible belligerents had been officially suggested. Immediately after the unanimous vote of eleven millions, however, and the receipt of news indicating the vigour of England's preparations, a decidedly pro-English disposition made itself apparent. Altogether there seems to be warrant for saying that England had the sympathy of the Japanese people, but that the embarrassments which would have assuredly confronted Japan in the event of hostilities breaking out were too keenly appreciated to permit any display of bias.

THE London correspondent of the *Pioneer* states :—" Lord Randolph's appointment meets with great condemnation in the India Office. It was hoped that that department that Sir Stafford Northcote—by far the best man for the post in the Conservative ranks—would have taken the Indian Secretaryship, and, failing him, that it would have been bestowed upon Mr. Stanhope. The hon'ble member for Mid-Lincolnshire, when Under-Secretary of State for India, displayed great industry as well as forbearance and skill in dealing with his difficult and delicate duties. Lord Randolph is greatly distrusted by those who realise his want of experience, and who know the intricacy and vastness of the subjects with which the Indian Department has to deal. Many people are asking how those who represent the principle of the survival of the fittest at the India Council will exist under such a democratic young chief. But whether they will exist is an open question, for it is possible that one of Lord Randolph's first duties may be to extinguish the India Council altogether. There are likewise grave whispers as to the fate of the Permanent Secretary, Mr. Godley. This gentleman, as you are aware, was Mr. Gladstone's Private Secretary for some years, and has continued to be one of Mr. Gladstone's most intimate personal friends. It is just possible that he may have to choose between continuing that friendship in its present intimacy and remaining at his post as Permanent Secretary to the Indian Department."

THE Australian Colonies have this year been suffering some anxiety as to their agricultural prospects in consequence of the dryness of the season. In Victoria it is now reported that during last month a good deal of rain has fallen over the wide extent of country. The rains have come in light showers, greatly benefiting all crops above ground. The moisture, however, came too late to preclude the necessity for re-sowing in certain portions of the north-western district ; that work is now being done, and ploughing is being recommenced in several districts where the ground had become too hard for that work. There are still a few localities in which the rains have not gone deep enough for ploughing, and there are others in which watercarting for domestic uses cannot yet be dispensed with. It is now fairly certain that the area under wheat will be less in the forthcoming season than usual. Between the hindrances to ploughing through the absence of timely rains, the appropriation of a good deal of wheat land to pasturage and of a lesser quantity of vines, both in the north-western districts and on the Goulburn, the difference is likely to prove not inconsiderable. These changes are chiefly due to the low value of wheat, which has rendered the culture of that cereal unprofitable wherever the yields have a low range. In New South Wales the weather has been of a similar character ; the falls have not been heavy enough to produce floods, but both pasturage and water are abundant in most districts. Frosts have, as usual, been prevalent in certain parts of New South Wales. In Queensland rain is still wanted.

AT the meeting of the council of the Victorian Rifle Association held on the 11th June, several letters having reference to a proposal to send a team of Australian riflemen to compete at the annual matches at Wimbledon, England, were read. The secretary of the Queensland Rifle Association forwarded a circular from Colonel French, accompanied by a letter received by him from the National Rifle Association, cordially inviting an Australian team to visit England and compete for the Kolhapore Cup and other prizes open to the colonists. Colonel French suggested that the team to be sent home should consist of eleven men, and that Victoria and New South Wales should each have three representatives, Queensland and South Australia two, and Tasmania one. The proposal in the first instance was to send home an Australian team to compete at the next annual meeting, but the inability of New South Wales to send representatives, and the absence of satisfactory replies from the other colonies, led the Queensland association to abandon that idea, and to suggest that arrangements should be made for the representation of Australia at the matches in 1886. It was decided that in acknowledging the communication the council of the Victorian Association should express its willingness to assist in sending a team to England next year, and a special meeting of the council will be held next month for the purpose of making preliminary arrangements.

THE revelations made by M. Andrieux, in his "Memoirs of an ex-Prefect of Police," respecting the uses to which the secret service fund at the disposal of the French Minister of the Interior is sometimes put, created no small sensation when they were published some three months ago. It has come to be considered quite legitimate to divert a portion of the money granted for purposes of public utility to purely party purposes. A good deal of it goes in subsidies to friendly journals and in bonuses to local wire pullers, political jobbers, and pettifoggers who do the "dirty work" of the Government. Indeed, M. Andrieux hinted at "champagne suppers" and "opera dancers," though he only went so far as to say that if a Minister chose to spend a few thousands a year in this way, there would be nothing to hinder him, as he is not required to render an account of one penny of the money which passes through his hands. The Commission of the Budget has just given a hint—a very gentle one—that this state of things may not be tolerated for ever. Six of its members were for suppressing the fund altogether, but their colleagues shrank from so drastic a measure. They agreed, however, to a nominal reduction in the amount hitherto allowed. M. Waldeck-Rousseau had the round figure of £80,000 at his disposal. M. Allain-Targé will have to be content with £79,600.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket at the Gymkhana.

L. G. T. Tea Gathering, Temperance Hall, Colaba, 8 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 9th :—Ellora (s), from Calcutta ; and Guildford (s), Cardiff. Yesterday :—Victoria (s) and Clan Murray (s), from Liverpool ; Arago (s), Hongkong ; and Sultan, New York.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday :—Burmah (s), for Kurrachee.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Arago and Clan Murray entered the dock yesterday.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending the 4th inst. shows an increase in receipts of Rs. 18,888.

BOMBAY HOMŒOPATHIC CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients treated in this institution during the month of June was 1,304, consisting of 660 males, 300 females, and 344 children ; out of which 988 were Hindoos, 300 Parsees, and 16 Musulmans. The daily average was 43·43.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Mahadoo Wittoba was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing a gold ring, valued at Rs. 14, the property of Mahadew Narrayen, on the 2nd September, 1884. The complainant had left the ring in his bathroom, whence it was taken away. The accused was in his service, and was suspected. On Thursday the accused was arrested by the police, endeavouring to dispose of the ring in the bazaar. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—The winning numbers for the month of May are quoted below :—

Rs. 100 PRIZES.

Red Line,	Down	1	Anna	376692
Lavender "	"	1	"	699869

Rs. 10 PRIZES.

Lavender Line,	Up	2	"	021633
Yellow "	"	2	"	088869
Green "	"	2	"	114138
Special "	"	1½	"	051902
Yellow "	Down	1½	"	116122
" "	"	1½	"	122901
Brown "	"	1½	"	128111
Lavender "	"	1½	"	680400
Yell w "	Up	1	"	733066
Special "	Down	1	"	763683
Green "	Up	1	"	817152
" "	Down	1	"	878895
Lavender "	Up	1	"	112411
" "	"	1	"	119702
Special "	"	1	"	157101

Drawn by Mr. S. N. Wagle (Girgaum).

" " " Panachund Agarchand (Colaba.)

" " " Dadabhoy Hormujee Soruwala (Lalazagon.)

" " " Krishnajee Govind Koraney (Fanus Wadi).

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.—In times of general depression in business it is cheering to find that the leading Life Assurance Offices steadily progress from year to year. We have received a copy of the 39th annual report of the Standard, and are glad to notice that while it has been engaged in the payment of claims to the extent of upwards of half a million sterling during the last year alone, its assets have increased to £3,463,000. This immense sum is invested in mortgages, Indian Government Security Loans on the company's policies, and other securities of a sound and solid character. For half a century the company has taken the lead in removing restrictions and in simplifying the contract of assurance, and it is curious to note that some of the best offices have been engaged during the past year in adopting almost in their entirety liberal conditions introduced by the Standard as to revival, &c., forty years ago. The directors go on carefully husbanding and accumulating the funds entrusted to their charge, and no office, we believe, better deserves the name it has acquired for sound and liberal management.

LORD AND LADY REAY.—Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reay visited the "College of Science," yesterday, and went through the various departments—visiting the Laboratory, Workshops, Drawing School, Museum, and Library. Just as the distinguished visitors drove up under the College porch, the Band, under Mr. Bandmaster Dir. Theodore Cooke, has spared neither means nor pains to instruct and train, struck up the National Anthem, and the guests were shortly afterwards received by the Principal and Professors, Captain Cleveland and Scorgie, and the Assistant Professors. Both Lord and Lady Reay expressed themselves highly pleased at all they saw, and seemed not a little agreeably surprised to find such a good collection of appliances for teaching and training in this country. We believe Sir Richard Temple was the only other Governor who ever set foot inside the walls of this thriving institution. The Forest and Agricultural Classes at the College were originated by Sir Richard Temple's time. There are about 230 students on the rolls, and the College Staff is pretty severely tasked and taxed.—*Deccan Times.*

THE BOMBAY SPINNING COMPANIES IN COURT.—Messrs. Manockjee Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Company (Limited), of Bombay, filed a suit in the High Court of Bombay against the Manaluxmee Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited), of Bombay, for damages. A commission was issued by the Bombay High Court to the Madras Court of Small Causes to take certain evidence in Madras. Mr. A. Norton, instructed by Messrs Barclay and Morgan, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Willis Grant, instructed by Messrs Grant and Short, for the defendants. The case was called on a few days ago at the Small Cause Court before Mr. Srinivasa Rao, the Second Judge. It is likely to claim the attention of the court for some time. The plaintiffs are a well known manufacturing Company in Bombay. They brought the suit to restrain by injunction the defendants from using a colouring imitation of certain articles manufactured by the plaintiffs, known as No. 20 red tie yarn, which, for many years, the plaintiffs have been making, and which they have stamped with a certain device and certain colors, which have obtained a reputation in Madras and up-country, and whereby the plaintiffs have gained considerable profit. The defendants are charged with having made use of the same device and colors on the yarn which they themselves have manufactured. By this means plaintiffs yarn has been ousted out of the market. This state of things has been going on for two years resulting in considerable loss to the plaintiffs, who have now sued for damages. The defendants have paid the sum of Rs. 1,000 into the Bombay High Court as damages. This amount the plaintiffs were not prepared to accept, as they are of opinion that the damages they have sustained are greater. The plaintiffs now ask that an account be taken by the Court and proportionate damages awarded.—*Madras Mail.*

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Previously registered ..	8 32	9 28	9 19	9 71
July 9, Thursday	0 4	.....	.....	.....
" 10, Friday	.....	0 18	0 25	0 75
Total	8 36	9 41	9 41	10 46
Corresponding date last year	16 12	17 27	17 38	16 33

RAINFALL ON THE B. B. & C. I. LINE.

We are indebted to the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line for the week ending the 4th July :—

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Panjoo	7 62	Baroda	1 7
Vaitarni	0 21	Mehmadab d	2 60
Palghur	3 66	Ahmedabad	1 20
Dahwad	3 26	Viramgam	1 0
Buisr	4 21	Wudwan	1 17
Nawsari	0 0	Mahegora	1 73
Surat	3 48	Sevalia	1 61
Broach	1 28	Godra	1 18
Dabhoo	0 32		

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE following is a list of business to be brought forward at the meeting of the Council to be held on Wednesday, 22nd July. I.—The following paper will be presented to the Council :— letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 1,116, dated 2nd July, 1885, returning, with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General signified thereon, the authenticated copy of the Bill (No. 3 of 1885) "to provide for the occasional appointment of a Deputy Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay." II.—Bills and Orders of the day :—1. Bill No. 3 of 1884.—A Bill to amend the Bombay Hereditary Offices' Act, so far as it relates to Matadars.—*First Reading.* 2. Bill No. 1 of 1885.—A Bill to amend the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1884, and the Bombay District Municipal Act Amendment Act, 1884.—*First Reading.* 3. Bill No. 2 of 1885.—A Bill to amend Bombay Act III. of 1874.—*First Reading.* 4. Bill No. 3, of 1885.—A Bill to amend the Bombay General Clauses Act, 1866, and to shorten the language of the Enactments of the Governor of Bombay in Council—*First Reading.* III.—Notice of Motion :—The Honourable Mr. Jardine will move the following amendments in Bill No. 1 of 1885, (a Bill to amend the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1884, and the Bombay District Municipal Act Amendment Act 1884) :—(1). " In line 3 of Section 1 (c) after the word 'imprisonment' the words 'or whipping' be inserted." (2). " In line 2 of Section 5 (c) after the word 'imprisonment' the words 'or whipping' be inserted."

CURIOUS CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, Wasudeo Moreshwar, a Brahmin priest of the coppersmith class, charged Kamchandra Manock with defamation. Mr. Sanjana, barrister, and Mr. D'Souza, pleader, appeared for the priest, and Mr. Dharyavan, barrister, defended the accused. It appears that about the 15th of last month a grand dinner was given by the caste at a temple in Pydhownee, and the complainant was one of the invited guests. But on repairing to the festive scene he was stopped at the door by the accused, who told him he was not to be allowed in. When asked for an explanation, accused said that the complainant had been excommunicated from the caste, as he had been to England and had become polluted, and therefore could not sit with the others. This was said before a large number of his caste. This accusation that he was polluted, and that he had been to England, complainant averred was entirely false, and had tended to injure him very much in a pecuniary way. Members of his caste did not employ him to perform religious ceremonies in their houses, and he therefore got no fees from them. In cross-examination witness admitted that he had been concerned in many law suits, and had once been fined for gambling. His cross-examination had not been finished when the case was adjourned for a week. It appears that many cases arise out of this one, in which complainant charges several others of his caste with defamation, assault, and other offences.

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents caries, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 8d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 3, Farringdon Road, London.

THE HINGOLEE PRESS COMPANY.

THE first ordinary general meeting of this company was held yesterday afternoon at the offices of Bruel and Co. Mr. Chanda Ramjee took the chair. The following report of the directors was submitted to the shareholders :—The present general meeting is called in compliance with the requirements of section 75 of the Indian Companies' Act of 1882, which directs that a general meeting shall be held within six months after the registration of the memorandum of association, and your directors embrace this opportunity of reporting on the progress and position of the company up to date. By the 2nd day of May, 1883, Rs. 90 per share had been paid into the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, the company's bankers, leaving still Rs. 10 per share to be paid to make up the full amount of each share to Rs. 100 on 750 shares issued for the present. The erection of the press with engine has just been finished, and as a trial twenty-five bales were turned out about a fortnight ago, when all and everything appeared in proper working order. An agreement has been entered into with Messrs. Bruel and Company to act as secretaries and managers. Your directors regret very much the great delay which took place in erecting the press, owing to the difficulty in procuring the required ground from the Nizam's Government.

Resolutions were then passed receiving, and adopting the report, electing Messrs. Dinjee Madhowjee, Chunda Ramjee and Dwarkadas Damodardass directors of the company ; and appointing Mr. Ardasier Cursetjee Furdoonjee auditor at a remuneration of Rs 100. The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks.

THE JAINS AND THE PALITANA DURBAR.

THERE seems little hope of an amicable settlement of the serious issue between the Jain community and the Palitana durbar being arrived at. According to advices received in Bombay, the Shravak representatives are refused particulars of the accusation on which the arrests have been made, and are even kept in ignorance of their accusers. Their head moonim having addressed a petition to the superintendent of the Palitana police, requesting to be furnished with a copy of the charge against the prisoners, and with the names of the persons by whom the complaint had been lodged, the request was ignored, and the petition returned without any signature by way of acknowledgment. Mr. J. A. Hykoop, pleader of Ahmedabad, who a short time since visited Palitana as the special agent of Shett Anandji Kalianji, has furnished a report to the firm, and the following abstract from this document shows that the way in which has recently culminated in the arrests had at the time of his visit already reached an acute stage :—Having received verbal reports from the moonim and goomastas, as to the bad conduct and behaviour of the refractory sepoys some sixteen in number towards them I had to write officially rather frequently to the Durbar officials for legal aid, but instead of their trying to help me, they began at first to cavil at my reports and "*gades*." To my thinking the officers appeared quite powerless to do anything for whenever any of them received an important letter from me it used to be taken at once to the Thakore in whose presence the seal was broken and the read, the reply was written on the back of the letter as dictated by him, but was never sent. A sepoy used to be sent with a verbal message that the Police Superintendent wanted me in the Cutcherry. When you are before him, the reply is read, but you are told to send a karkoon to take a copy if you need it, but they decline themselves to give you a copy. The Dewan acts in a similar manner, and has declined on principle to attend the Cutcherry for the sole purpose of receiving replies to my official communications. I of course to this day have received no answer to my several letters from them. In some cases my official letters have been returned to me by them unopened. This I have already reported to the Assistant Political Agent in charge of the Gohelwar Prant, and have also forwarded for his inspection the returned letters in question. The disgraceful reception which I met with at the house of the Thakore Soorsungji at Palitana, has also been made a subject of complaint by me to the Political Agent, but the result I have not yet heard. There is no doubt in my mind that the Thakore tyrannises a good deal over his subjects and those who are attached to your karkhana. I make this bold assertion from my own personal knowledge, and what was told me by people who were eye-witnesses to the facts I am about to relate here. During my month's sojourn at Palitana, Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee Readymoney's karkhana, was asked to fix a large window in one of the rooms belonging to the karkhana, in the occupation of the deputy moonim. This man had scarcely completed the work when the Thakore's Police entered by force pulled the window down, arrested the carpenter and took him to the Durbar where he was kept in custody till late in evening. Before discharging him he was warned not to put any window there. If he does so would be severely dealt with, and lastly he was warned not to tell the Sahib (meaning me) that he was kept in custody all that while. The other affair relates to the poonam series in the karkhana. Two animals were taken away from the stables by the Durbar sepoys by force, and kept one night by them, and when the moonim was going to telegraph to you the next morning about it, the Durbar sent a chit with a message that no report should be made to any officer. Such is the present state of affairs in Palitana, and I feel sure that unless you appoint some European gentleman of ability and experience as your accredited agent in Palitana through Government, your Karkhana and every thing connected with it will go to rack and ruin, and the Thakore who seems much against you all, will in the course of time be completely master of the situation

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THE SUNNUD FRAUDS AT HYDERABAD.

ON Tuesday the inquiry into the Inam Fraud case began in the Inam office, before Moulvie Afzul Hossien, one of the High Court Judges. The prosecution on behalf of Government was conducted by Mr. A. Dunlop, Inspector General of Revenue, and Mr. Battenburgh, Pleader, appeared for the three of the principal defendants—Kishun Rao Cheyn, Ram Kishun Rao and Sambia. The first-named holds an appointment in the office *Atraf Bulda*, in connection with the Inam Department ; the latter two are vakeels or agents for Jagirdars and other landholders.

The proceedings began by a discussion whether the judge sat to hear the cases as a regularly constituted criminal court, or as a special commissioner for the disposal of these cases. Mr. Battenburgh submitted, in the interests of his clients, that he would prefer that they should be tried by a regularly constituted court, so as to retain the privileges of appealing to the High Court in the usual way, while if the present judge sat as a special commissioner, the appeal would lie to the Prime Minister only. Mr. Dunlop then addressed the court on the adjustment. He handed to the court a sunnud, duly stamped with the seal of Chundoo Lall, a former Prime Minister of this state. It was alleged to have been prepared by one Shurruff-ud-din, and handed to one Lingia. Mr Dunlop explained that by means of this false sunnud, the village of Sree Rampur was conveyed away from the Government. The following are the principal characters in this fraud :—one Peera, son of Hossein who is a "Dalial" and trades in false sunnuds ; Sharruff Meah, who prepared the sunnud ; and Lingsan who pretended to purchase the document in order to assist in the detection of the fraud, as above stated. Peera negotiates the sale and purchases of these false sunnuds, while Mahomed Shurruff-ud-din alias Shurruff Meah prepares the seals. The false seals, seventeen of which with a lot of blank paper with the seals stamped on them, were recovered from him. The stampad papers were ready prepared for sale. Mr Dunlop then read a list of 43 papers with different seals stamped on them, which were those of Afzul Jah, Afzul-ool-Mulluk Chundoo Lall and others, and some of them purported to be very old indeed. Another document was filed by Mr. Dunlop, bearing Chundoo Lall's seals, which Peera delivered to Lingian, the detective, which the latter received under Mr. Dunlop's instructions. This document was prepared by Shurruff-ud-din, &c. He affixed the seal to a blank paper. Mr. Dunlop further said that he was prepared to prove that Peera and his father had been preparing and dealing in forged sunnuds for over 25 years, that Peera had been convicted and punished for the same three years' rigorous imprisonment for a similar offence in the year 1237 Hijri, and that Shurruff-ud-din and his father had also been engaged in this trade for a considerable period, the former having been also convicted and punished. His father is alive, but is very old and feeble, and his arrest was therefore not considered advisable. Peera's father Syed Hossien is dead, but Peera it is expected will make a confession. Those who were Sirdar Zamindars at the outset of the disclosing a most gigantic fraud entailing a loss on the Nizam's Government which may be counted not by thousands but by lacs.—*Deccan Times.*

MAHOMED SEEDIK HAJEE ABDOOL RAHIM *vs.* HAJEE AHMED HAJEE ABDOOLA AND OTHERS.

THIS suit was brought for a declaration whether the wills of Hajee Abd Sittar Hajee Asdoola and Hajee Esmail Hajee Asdoola, or either of them, were or was invalid, and whether the defendants Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdoola and Hajee Hassim Hajee Abdoola, as executors and trustees under the two wills, represent the two estates or either of them ; further, that it may be declared that the firm of Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahomed is dissolved from 28th August, 1883 ; that an account may be taken of the amount due to Hajee Esmail Hajee Abdoola ; that the defendants Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdoola and Hajee Hassim Hajee Abdoola may be ordered to pay the amount so found to be due on the taking of such account, etc. Mr. Starling, Mr. Jardine, and Mr. Vicajee, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlan and Edgelow, appeared for the plaintiff ; the Hon'ble Mr.

most forgets that he who speaks speaks for a nation. In the course of his conversation he asked a great many questions, but as Lord Wolseley's answers alone will be of interest I will record them uninterruptedly" :—

FEDERATION OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

"Yes," said his Lordship, "the time has come for the Australian colonies to present a bold front to the world. Australia is as populous as America was when she fought and gained her independence. Australia must be prepared for offensive as well as defensive warfare. There is a greater future for the British Empire than we can know. My idea is that we will become a gigantic federation of the mother country and her colonies all over the world. In the federation England may be overshadowed by those she reared, but she will ever be the bright historic nucleus, to be regarded affectionately and revered by her children. She must ever be the central point round which associations will cluster. Some old fools at home pooh-pooh the idea, but mark my words, it will come to pass in spite of them. Their only objection exists because of the fear that the reins will pass from their hands, and they themselves will be lost sight of. Contemptible, isn't it? Then, what a grand empire we shall have, if we only stand shoulder to shoulder and be true to ourselves. We might dictate to the world. No nation would dare to point the finger of scorn at us. I know that the colonies are extremely loyal. I don't think that America would come in with us. She has too long been a separate nation. I have travelled much about the United States. I like the people, and know that in a rightful cause they would back England with both men and money.

THE SOUDAN CONTINGENT.

"I again say I admire the physique of your men. They are men to be proud of. It was an admirable idea to send them, and it marks an epoch in the history of the British empire. I hear that about half of them are English born, and that they are not genuine bushmen. No matter, the colony sent them, and the moral effect on the nations of Europe is sure to be tremendous. It will be better than putting 100,000 men in the field from home. It was a mistake not to accept the offers of the other colonies, who no doubt were as anxious as you to come forward; but I suppose that in case of a war with Russia they are still willing to come. I imagine that Australia could furnish 10,000 men under certain circumstances. I know that should the New South Wales contingent volunteer for service in India, I should be very pleased to have them. I am sorry your men have not had more fighting, but that is unavoidable. Do I trust them, do you say? One only needs to look at them to trust them anywhere. Fortunately they came in for a few skirmishes—some of them for the scrimmage at Takool on Wednesday. I believe their health continues to be fairly good. The moist heat here is very trying."

His Lordship proceeded to ask several questions respecting the climate of Australia.

COLONIAL DEFENCES.

"In the event of a European war," he proceeded, "I consider that the colonies would be in no danger of an invasion, but in preparing for self-defence they are wise. They acted prudently in replacing the troops sent abroad. I understand they have done a great deal in the way of coast defences, the success of which will depend of course upon the nature of the country and the number of the ports or harbours. A young colony should not saddle itself with a heavy military expenditure. Whilst in a closely packed country one soldier to one hundred civilians is not too many, that proportion of soldiers is necessarily much less in sparsely peopled communities. However, for size, wealth and importance of the country, the New South Wales permanent force is too small. It should be at least 1,000 strong. I am well acquainted with what has been done in the colony in the past. The principle is admirable, but it might be carried out more extensively. They might have military training schools based on the scheme elaborated in Canada, but I regret that it has been worked there with less interest recently. The schools should be of three grades, and men should qualify to pass one to another, some being turned out non-commissioned officers, others graduating as full-blown officers. This is an excellent model for the colonies, where society is naturally democratic. This is how Canada prepares her militia. You have done well in the colonies to support the permanent force with a strong reserve. I should think you might have any number of horse regiments near the large towns. I can well understand how in the country, with long distances between the settlements, there are bushmen who are the best men for such a purpose; but they cannot be brought together for periodical drills. Even in the small counties of England the same difficulty is experienced. But in the neighbourhood of Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide people possessing horses and willing to volunteer must be very numerous. Mounted infantry are remarkably useful troops, in fact, the *creme de la creme* of the British army of to-day. I am glad to hear that the State schools foster military training. No school should be without a Cadet corps. Having men, it is necessary to get thoroughly efficient officers to train them; in short, you should bring your officers from home."

GERMAN ACQUISITIONS IN THE SOUTHERN SEAS.

His Lordship ridiculed the idea of a Russian invasion of Australia, and in replying to a question respecting the German occupations of the Northern portion of New Guinea, said, "It is a piece of check and impertinence, and I would have sent a ship there and kicked the first German who landed out of the place. They knew they were going where they had no right. That was, however, of little consequence to Australia. They had nothing to fear from Germany. They will never succeed in establishing a colony in New Guinea. The climate and natural surroundings are against them. It is not likely that men will take their families there, when for £2 p.a., they can be carried to America, where the comforts of civilisation, rich soil and a genial climate await them? Besides, Germany has no fleet. The first ship of the German squadron was given them by the British Government and was manned by officers trained in the English navy. The Germans are admirable colonists under the British rule; they are industrious, developing great resources and are law abiding and excellent traders, but they will never populate New Guinea.

FRANCE AND THE NEW HEBRIDES.

"France may find it convenient to establish a penal settlement in the southern seas, but like Germany, she will never succeed in a colonising project. Australia need not feel uncomfortable about French encroachments. The Cape of Good Hope is the most important point in the defence of the colonies. Australia has no reason to fear an invasion of Chinese immigrants. You seek to stop Chinese immigration, which you suppose to be playing havoc with your labor market, and to which the working classes object. I see no reason for opposing the Chinese colonists in British possessions. They are excellent handicraftsmen and gardeners, and they do the work which no others will undertake."

SERVICE IN THE ENGLISH ARMY.

"The English army is divided into local sections, each section including a certain number of militia and volunteers, as well as regular soldiers. The yeomanry, though still existing in some counties, is becoming a body of the past, and is composed of farmers and their sons, but the influx of young men into the big town, and the buying up of small estates, is rapidly diminishing the material of which it was composed. Whilst in the Guards I served three or seven years, and in the Line regiments for seven or twelve years. This is the short service system. I am well pleased with it. It is the only possible means of keeping up the English army. The people is as well as in France, liable to change. When a man retires at the end of a double term of service with £20 deferred pay in his pocket he open a little shop on his own account, or drops into a comfortable billet. There are always people ready to give preference to an old soldier. They still have to serve twenty-one years to be entitled to a pension, and in consequence very few, with the exception of non-commissioned officers, ever get a pension. If they enlist for three years in the Guards, or seven in the line, and serve the remaining four or five in the militia, they receive 3*l*. per day during that time. Each year the men are called out for continuous training. They can please themselves as to when or with what regiment they will train. A man may train with the regular troops or with the militia. The higher grades of non-commissioned officers are paid as well as subalterns."

Lord Wolseley inquired the rate of pay of the colonial troops, and was much interested upon hearing of their social position and the ordinary occupations of the men. He also expressed an intense desire to visit Australia.

THE VISIT TO ENGLAND.

At the close of the interview I ventured to ask him whether there was any possibility of the whole or a portion of our troops being taken to England. This has been a burning question ever since leaving Sydney, and this was the first opportunity of gaining the faintest ray of hope.

"You mean for a few weeks," said his Lordship. I replied that I did.

"It is a good idea," he exclaimed, "Would it be popular amongst the troops?"

I said I wished the troops had been there to answer for themselves.

"And how would the colony take it?" he said.

"As a high compliment, I believe," was my rejoinder, and I don't think I was wrong. However, the General seemed to favor the project, and I left him evidently cogitating upon its propriety.

A DESTRUCTIVE THUNDERBOLT.

THE Melbourne papers contain an account of an extraordinary storm at Wilson's promontory. Heavy showers of rain and hail fell, and the sky presented a gloomy and threatening appearance in the south-west. At 10 a.m. there were two heavy peals of thunder, accompanied by one vivid flash of lightning, and at twelve minutes after ten, a thunderbolt fell on the Promontory, and broke into about a dozen balls of liquid fire directly over the telegraph and telephone wires and close to the lighthouse keeper's quarters. The wires were fused for a distance of four poles from the battery room into a substance resembling molten lead or solder. One pole, about half a mile off, was shattered into fragments, and the telephone and telegraph instruments were completely broken up. The case enclosing the telephone in the lighthouse porch was smashed into small pieces, and portions were thrown a distance of 15 feet up the tower stairs. The door head in the porch was broken in two, two panes of glass were broken in the telegraph office and a number of telegraph forms were scorched black. The window sill was split, and all the connecting wires were completely fused away. In the principal lighthouse keeper's quarters five windows were smashed, a gate was split, and a stone wall severely shaken. The battery room was damaged, the spouting at one corner being carried away, and a large hole was excavated near the gate. Several windows were broken in the assistant lighthouse keeper's quarters and the battery room. The wet and stormy weather having driven everyone indoors about ten a.m., there was no injury done to any person. This is the more remarkable in view of the fact that Mr. Frogly, the contractor for the new look-out house, had seven men at work only a few minutes previous to the occurrence on different parts of the Promontory, one in particular being at work under the wire. The report resembled the explosion of a very heavy piece of ordnance fired in a hollow, and shook the whole Promontory. Communication was soon restored with Melbourne, new wires having to be run throughout and the instruments replaced with duplicates.

THE LAUGHING JACKASS.

"AMONG the birds of Australia, I know none more extraordinary than the 'Laughing Jackass.' He is a true kingfisher, alike in his personal appearance, his structure, and his habits. One's idea, however, of a kingfisher is generally associated with a water-loving bird; but this Australian kingfisher is not a water-bird, but a land-bird, and preys not upon fish, but rather upon grubs, worms, snakes, frogs, mice, &c.; he is, in fact, a scavenger, in the true sense of the word, and if any creature ought to be protected more than another, it is that which performs the duty of a scavenger. It has been stated that the only things which acclimatise themselves, without pain or trouble being taken in the matter by human beings, have been rats and blue-bottle flies—a fact which may possibly excite a smile; but when we come to consider the matter philosophically, rats and blue-bottle flies are in reality among the most useful of created things to the human race. True it is, indeed, that we cannot eat them; but everything in this world was not made to be eaten, and these despised creatures really do great service to us by getting rid of decaying substances, which would otherwise breed fever. Now, the 'Laughing Jackass' is of the greatest service to our friends in Australia in his humble capacity of scavenger. How thankful would every person in danger from the bite of a venomous snake be, to see a 'Laughing Jackass' suddenly descend from his perch, and seize upon and devour the poisonous reptile on which, in another instant, he might have placed his foot, and have received a lethal wound. The 'Laugaing Jackass,' therefore, of Australia, is one of the most useful birds—I might almost say 'protecting' birds—not only to the person but also to the property of the sheep farmer. This 'gogera,' as it is called by the blacks, is, withal a merry, joyous fellow; he is not a sulky-looking creature, like the vulture of ill omen, but he shows the delight with which he goes about the work nature has appointed for him to perform by laughing most heartily; not a faint, languid expression of pleasure, but a downright hearty laugh. A lot of them, we learn from Dr. Bennett, may be seen high up in a eucalyptus or gum tree; and when the traveller attempts to drive them off, instead of flying away, they will commence a hearty laugh, one joining in the chorus after another till the whole forest resounds with their merry music. Æsop records the fact of an old lady, who, in order to make her maids get up early in the morning, took special care of a fine specimen of a 'bright chanticleer,' whose special duty it was to 'proclaim the morn' to the sleepy servant maids. Should any of my readers wish to make their servants get up in proper time, let them at once purchase a 'Laughing Jackass,' and if this fellow by his cachinnations does not wake the whole household, he will have lost the good character he possessed when at home in Australia. I once heard that a visitor to a country farm declared he could get no sleep at night, inasmuch as the geese kept up a continual dialogue throughout the hours of darkness; when morning arrived the cocks and hens began their chatter; at last they went out with the geese to feed, and the unfortunate country visitor thought he would have some repose. Vain hope indeed, for the farm men came and killed a pig under the widow, thus rousing him up entirely for the rest of the day. If the owner of the farm had happened to have been the possessor of a 'Laughing Jackass,' I warrant he would have made as much noise as did the poor pig when in the hands of the farm men. For the last few days I have had a 'Laughing Jackass' in my possession—as fine a jackass as could be found within a hundred miles of St. Paul's. In fact I had only one fault to find with him, and that was that he would never laugh. The cause of this defect in his education possibly may have been that I never gave him anything to laugh about; this, however, was not my fault, for I gave him plenty of good and wholesome food in the shape of raw meat, &c., which he took with a dignity becoming this most distinguished of strangers. Wishing, moreover, to try his destructive powers, I showed him one day a mouse; in a moment all his feathers bristled up, and he appeared to be (like an enraged tom-cat) twice his natural size. I held the mouse to his cage, and in an instant he seized the animal with his tremendous beak, and gulped him down with apparently the greatest satisfaction. He then began a slight titter, which I trusted he would increase gradually to a laugh, but I suppose he thought it an occasion hardly worth laughing about, so he shut up his feathers again, and composed himself to sleep. In this attitude I fancied I detected a sly expression about his eye, as much as to say, 'I know you want me to laugh; I can laugh if I like, but I will not laugh.' My bird was about the size of a large magpie, very like an English kingfisher in general shape; though his colour was brown, still he was a very pretty bird—so beautiful, indeed, was he that a lady borrowed him, for a day or so, to exhibit him at a bazaar in the Hanover-square Rooms. Here, I understand, he was much admired by the fair visitors; though, from all I hear, he did not appreciate the compliment as much as he ought. In due time he was brought back home. I gave him his breakfast, and put him into his cage, which he much enjoyed after his sojourn in a hot, crowded room. I turned my back for a moment, and on looking round again was perfectly horrified at what I saw. There lay the jackass had found a bar of the cage, which had been broken at the bazaar, had tested it with his beak, and finding that it yielded, had pulled it on one side and flown away. Delighted with his cleverness, and possibly, also rejoicing for a time at the absence of his owner, away he flew into Regent's Park. One parting farewell only he gave me; the rascal actually stopped in his flight, and for the first and last time I heard his hearty laugh. The poor bird had at last found out something to laugh about, namely, that he had made his escape most cleverly, and that, though he had been denominated a jackass, his actions and the clever manner in which he got out of the cage proved most effectually that he was really no jackass at all."—From the "life of Frank Buckland."

AN ELIGIBLE BUILDING SITE.

IN the High Court, London, on the 10th June, Mr. Justice Day tried an action brought by Gibbons v. Chambers. It was brought to recover rent under peculiar circumstances. The plaintiff, by an agreement dated in February, 1883, let to the defendant the Peelgrove Burial-ground, at Bethnal-green, for building purposes, for a term of 99 years, at a rent of 140*l*., undertaking to grant him leases on the completion of the buildings. Before the building operations were commenced the Disused Burial Grounds Act of last year was passed, preventing the erection of new buildings on disused burial grounds. The plaintiff claimed to be entitled to payment of the rent for the term of the lease under the agreement on the ground that the defendant knew the nature of the land when the agreement was made, and must take the risk of any Act of Parliament being passed to make building upon it illegal; also because between the date of the agreement and the passing of the Act the defendant had had plenty of time to build, and had failed to do so. The defendant, on the other hand, maintained that there had been a total failure of the whole object of the agreement and of the benefit he had expected to derive from it, by reason of the passing of the new law; and also said that he could not build within the time because he could not get the necessary permits from the authorities. Mr. Lumley Smith, Q.C., and Mr. Channell were counsel for the plaintiff; while Mr. Gainsford Bruce, Q.C., and Mr. Graham were for the defendants. The learned Judge said the question would be whether the agreement was one which could not be carried out without doing an act that was illegal.

The chaplain of the burial ground stated in evidence that it was opened in 1840 and closed in 1855, and contained about 18,000 bodies. Some of the graves were as much as 25 feet deep, each containing the bodies of about 12 adults, and perhaps of twice as many children.

The Judge: That would be about 36 in a grave?—The witness said it would.

Amongst the evidence produced during the hearing of the case was an advertisement or circular issued by the owner of the burial ground, a private individual, setting forth the natural attractions of the site for the purpose of burial, stating that it had been consecrated for the purpose of sepulture for ever, and mentioning that it had so far enjoyed an exceptionally large measure of public favour. The Judge observed that the establishment appeared to have been conducted on the most commercial principles. Evidence was given on behalf of the defendant to show that it would have been impossible for him to proceed with his building operations and the necessary drainage without disturbing dead bodies, and his counsel argued that such disturbance was illegal.

On that question authorities were cited on both sides, and the case involved amongst other points that of the illegality of the sale of dead bodies. In giving his decision in the case, Mr. Justice Day remarked on the fact of the land in question having in the first instance been used for the purpose of a burial speculation, and afterwards, when full of dead bodies, held out as an eligible ground for building. With regard to the question at sale in the case, his lordship was of opinion that the ground could not have been dealt with for building purposes without involving an outrage on public decency and the doing of that which was illegal. The agreement therefore was illegal in the disturbance of the dead bodies. He considered it an unholy proceeding altogether, and gave judgment for the defendant, but without costs.

THE FALL IN PRICES.

THE *Spectator*, in commenting upon Mr. Giffen's recent article on the Depression of Trade, says:—The facts are unmistakeable and not denied, but there is argument as to their explanation. One theory is over-production, and no doubt in some trades there has been over-production; but this cause alone could not produce so general a fall. "There is no reason," says Mr. Giffen, "to suppose that the multiplication of commodities relatively to the previous production has proceeded at a greater rate since 1873 than in the twenty years before that. Yet before 1873 prices were rising, notwithstanding the multiplication of commodities; and since that date the tendency has been to decline." There must, therefore, be some other cause; and Mr. Giffen finds it, as Mr. Goschen found it, in the appreciation of gold owing to the diminished production of the metal, and to its nearly universal adoption as the currency of the European peoples. The world has absorbed in thirteen years £200,000,000 of gold, and the annual production now scarcely repairs waste, even if with the increased quantity of coin liable to attrition it does quite repair it. There is, in fact, a "strain" upon the metal, which it can scarcely bear,—a competition for it which steadily raises its price as expressed in commodities, and which, for one curious result, has almost arrested the coinage of gold at the British Mint. For the ten years ending 1870, the Mint coined £5,000,000 a year; in 1871, nearly £10,000, 00; and in 1872, £15,000,000; but since that year the average has been £1,500,000 only. There is in truth, too little gold for the increasing business done; and as it is the universal standard in Europe and North America, the "shrinkage of values" in Europe and North America has been universal, and has made all men not living on fixed incomes or on wages, perceptibly less rich.

So far, we understand Mr. Giffen and agree with him, though we might argue that he underrates he effect of quicker communications in reducing price; but we do not understand why he stops here. Why should not the demand for gold go on until it is, say, twice as dear as it is, and all prices fall away when expressed in gold to half their present amount? The demand for currency is over perhaps, though we are not sure of that, a Russian demand being quite conceivable; but population increases, the production of commodities increases, the business of the world increases, and the new multitude of transactions have all to be paid for in gold. The production of gold, however, not only does not increase, but diminishes, till it is doubtful whether, supposing no increase of demand, the regular supply would be sufficient to repair the regular waste. Gold is used-up, like everything else, and the waste in mere attrition has only this year perplexed and annoyed the British Treasury. Why then, should not the process go on, and the sovereign, which now purchases two-thirds of a quarter of wheat, be able, say in 1900, to purchase a whole quarter, thus fining the producers of wheat by some 30 per cent. of their apparent receipts? There is no reason to expect a new supply of gold, and no reason to believe, as Mr. Giffen remarks, that paper will relieve it proportionally more than it has hitherto done. If the use of cheques and bank-notes could stop the demand for gold, it ought to have done it already, and it has not done it; the truth being that such use of paper is not a substitute, but only a relief. The amount of paper employed increases with the volume of business, but it does not assume a new proportion to that business. The strain upon gold, therefore, ought now to send all prices expressed in gold continuously down, and this is the conclusion to which Mr. Giffen evidently tends; but he abstains from a final opinion. In his last paragraph he talks of signs that the depression is over; but his permanent view is evidently expressed in these words—"We can hardly be sure yet that the causes of the recent change in the course of prices have fully worked themselves out. For the present, the tide appears to have turned. Prices all round are somewhat higher than they were at the end of last year, and the state of the money-market is such that a further rise may be supported without a stringency supervening. But we should still rather expect from period to period a tendency to prices to fall. The annual production of gold, not having increased for ten or fifteen years, but having, if anything, slightly diminished and tending still to diminish, is now even less in proportion to the whole stock in use than the annual production was to the stock in use ten or fifteen years ago. Population and wealth at the same time are increasing at even a greater rate than they did. . . . . The permanent tendency seems necessarily downwards. The increase of the means of production, in order to keep the supply of gold proportioned to that of commodities, should be at a greater rate, and should be proportioned in some . . . to the mass of gold existing, and not to its annual production. But, in fact, the annual production of gold is maintained with difficulty, while that of all other commodities increases."

The fall, of course, matters nothing in the long run to any one. The producer can accept one sovereign a quarter for his wheat just as well as two, when he is paying only one sovereign for rent and wages, instead of two, and low shares will everybody else in the general benefit of cheapness. He does not eat gold, and he gets all the things he wants for less gold than before. But men have imaginations as well as pockets; contracts, especially leases, run for years, and a reduction of rent, such as is taking place in America, and is possibly coming here, involves a great deal of class fighting. There will be a great deal of misery while the process goes on, especially among producers, and a great readiness to believe in any nostrum that protective duties, and projects for currency reform. The bi-metallists, who have the advantage of being fanatic, will have the liveliest time of it; and we should not be surprised if the new Parliament had a great deal about the need for paper currency. Fortunately, the leaders of opinion are tolerably sound economists; for if it were not so, most dangerous experiments might even now be tried. We have not forgotten the way in which the cry for "the dollar of our fathers" swept the United States, and have an incurable suspicion that the weak point in Democracy is its resolute ignorance and incapacity in relation to finance. It will tax itself boldly and successfully, that is certain; but whether it will bear a decline in nominal wages without bursting into fury, we none of us yet know.

HIGH COURT—JULY 10.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

121-85—Macfarlane and E—Moosa Abdul Latiff and another vs. Narsingdas Mooljanchund and others—Jefferson B and D—Part heard.

159-85—Jefferson B and D—Ramjee Satiba vs Potoobai and others—Janardhun G.

182-85—Thakurdas and D—Dewjee Vussonjee vs Nursey Govindjee and others—Hore, C and B.

209-83—Little, S, F and N—Kanji Mulji vs Gopall Purshotum Mooljee B B.

216-83—Mulji B H—Gopaldas Purshotumdas and others vs Mulji Gulabchand another—Little, S, F and N.

268-83—Mulji B B—Gopalji Purshotum and others vs Canji Mulji—little S F and N.

15-83—E Wilkin—Rameshunder Rajina vs Ramchunder Atmaram and others.

372-81—Hore, C and B—Esmail Haji Oosman vs Haji Mahomed Haji Oosman and others—Jefferson, B and D, and Macfarlane and E.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE SCOTT.)

For Investigation of Pauperism.

In person—Ragbi and others vs Lilbai and others.
In person—Nanabhoy Ramchunder vs Pandurung Hurrychunder and others.
In person—Bai Jubbai vs Mahadoo Bajoo and others.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

301-83—Macfarlane and E—Mahomed Seedick Hajee Abdulla Rahim vs Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdoola and others—Jefferson, B and D—Payne, G and S—Part heard.

319-84—Jefferson, B and D—Hajee Abdoola Hajee Ahmed Satar vs Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdoola and others—Payne G and S.

251-84—Payne, G and S—Hasumbhoy Visram and others vs A M Pope and others—Hore C and B.

172-84—Thackoredas and D—Lilladhur Jairam vs Chatoorbhooz Pursotum—Crawford and B.

176-84—Little, S, F and N—Hajee Mahomed Hajee Esmail vs Hajee Esmail Seedick and others—Payne, G&S.

158-84—Balkrishna and B—(for pauper) H A Bhagebai *alias* Baijabai vs. Vishnu Mosktajee—M H Khan.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—"With strumous and emaciated subjects, and where the general health is impaired," observes Sir Henry Marsh, Bart., M. D., Physician to the Queen in Ireland, "the reviving and reanimating effects of a regular daily course of this animal Oil are highly satisfactory. Its favourable action on the system is remarkable; in cherks progressive emaciation, restores the yielding health, rebuilds, as it were, the tottering frame, and brings about a most remarkable and satisfactory change in all the vital functions." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Drs. Engler and Jansz are, by the exercise of their peculiar skill, doing a great deal of good in Bangalore. We have paid a casual visit to Dr. Engler's surgery to see for ourselves what is being done in the way of cures. Of course we speak unprofessionally, but we do not know that professional knowledge is required to judge as to results when seeing and hearing of patients themselves are freely allowed. Three cases of blindness, two nearly total, and one total in one eye, were, according to the testimony of the sufferers themselves, progressing with wonderful favourableness. One in which inflammation and granulation of the inner surface of the eyelids had lasted for months, and had caused ulceration of the eye-ball, was almost cured after about a fortnight's treatment, although previous treatment had failed to give relief. In another case, where both eyes were seriously affected the patient was considerably better, and in the one in which the sight of one eye had been lost, it was restored, and though not completely recovered, was on a fair way towards it. This patient freely and without effort read from a newspaper with the injured eye, though no sight whatever was in it a few days previous. In cases of deafness Dr. Engler seems even more certain of success than in blindness. One little girl, who had been deaf for years, was restored so far as to be able to hold a conversation in ordinary tones; she heard the softest spoken words and answered to them, and heard the ticking of a watch held from four to six inches from her ears. Two soldiers belonging to the garrison, suffering from deafness, have been cured; one, a man who had been in hospital for weeks and been blistered and put to great pain by ordinary treatment, perfectly recovered his hearing in twenty-four hours.

We are quite aware that any detailed notice of such cures as these are apt to be looked at askance by the general public. But this, we fancy, is the result of the infrequency of such notices. Why men who benefit the suffering members of the public, as Drs. Engler and Jansz are undoubtedly doing, should receive no attention from the press, when whole columns are given up to descriptions of the tricks of some travelling juggler, it would be, perhaps, hard to explain. It is a fact, however, that, while the public naturally has to pay for both, the one who goes most good is the least noticed.—*Bangalore Spectator*, Dec. 1883.

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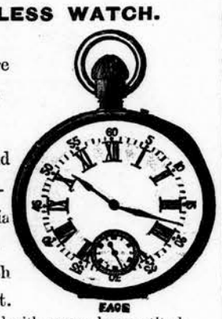

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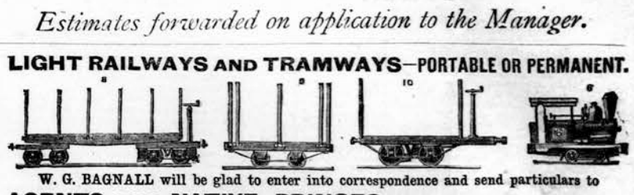

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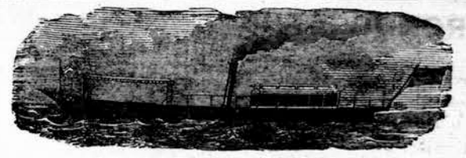

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Do. 12 STOPS, 2 Swells, including OCTAVE COUPLER and SUB BASS (very Powerful) ... ... „ 650
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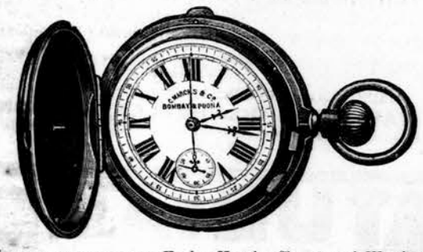

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SPECIAL BLEND — *extra old.*
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PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless Will reduce from two to five pounds per week, acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into fat. BOTANIC MEDICINE CO., Proprietors, 3, New Oxford-street, London, England. Sold by all Chemists.

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USE THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE
WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP
AN ELEGANT TOILET SOAP
TABLETS 6d. BOXES 1/-
PRESCRIBED BY THE ENTIRE MEDICAL PROFESSION FOR THE CURE OF SKIN DISEASES.
PROTECTS FROM MEASLES, SMALL-POX & SCARLET FEVER.
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BLOOD MIXTURE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
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OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE
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For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.
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Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.
As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
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This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for the speedy and permanent cure of—
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Is unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree, therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree that where for years an emaciated, anxious, and semi-vital condition has existed, the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health.
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TO THE
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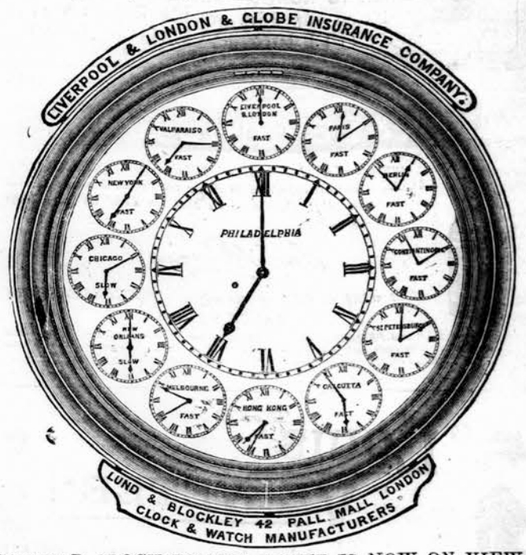

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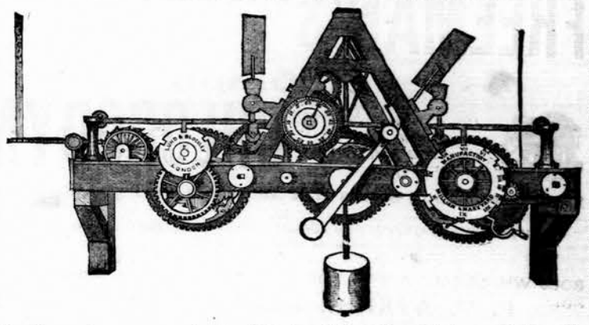

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